##  T) Journal or Cminationt <br> 4ase <br> - <br> 

Vol. II.-No. 55.]
NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1858.
[Price Fine Cents.

PUBLISHERS' CARD.
 with unaiy humorousilinatrations by the author, was com-

 (2- With the fall knowledge of this arrangewho have been leading advocates of an international Copyright Law, nud profess the warmest regard for the interests of British authors in
this country, have beryun this country, have begun
to copy lhis Sory from our Magusiue into thecir paper, thony The same cuahor's adminable Mllustrations. The same parties, under
the same circumitances, reqrinted upon us Mr. Dickens's "Little Dorrir," for which we paid the author Two Thousand Dollars. No American publisher can afford to give two
thonsant dollars for early shectsof a forei in work which is instantly reprinted upon him ly a rival in thatiess.
The eourse of the Tribmene is, therefore, decidcully calcenlated to deprive the British author ent state of the copyright lav.

## a morning at a fishonable

 Tu the Flitur of llaper's Wiekly.$M_{y}$ nams sus,-Why don't you sen I reporters to the fashionalle elurches? Why, I want to know,
do the newspapers report lectures, eoncerts, operas, do the newspapers report lectures, concerts, operas,
dramas, vandevilles, comedies, ay, even dirt cartmen's meetings, yet have never a worl for the as-
semblics at the fashionalle churches, which, as every one will admit, are fir more instructive nul edifying? I do, now and then, see a sermm re-
ported. When the Rev. Ichalool Surplice, who was perverted from Protestantism, preaches on
the gross errors of the Reformation; when the Rev. the gross errors of the Reformation; when the Rev,
Mrs. Panta Loons preaches on the text "Wives,
 opposite-then, indeed, I perceive that the daily
papers send mporters; , ind you, sir, frequenty give us the marrow of their report. But why it
the practice not general? 1eclive me, you would do the public a vast goorl were you to send your corps of artists and writers to each fashionathe
church in town, and daguerreotype for us the scenes which take place there every Sunday mornbringing some erring soul from the depths of vul gar religion to the shining light of gilt-edged and perfumed piety? fair town in the interiur of this State in a pretplain folk, and carry out the Maine Law among us, an Irishman. We have a nice, trim, little church, and a tirst-rate minister-a Down-Faster-who
preaches twice a day on Sunday, and teaches our young folk a'most every day of the week. He pitches into the Catholics or the I'nitarians; he never gets into a fume alout slavery; he don't
muldee plain folk's lirains alout tramsulstantiamuldle plain folk's lirains, alinut transulstantia-
tion or other tough doctrines, which are not for farmers to understand. But he just reads a few plain chapters from the Good look, and explains
all the hard verses as he goes along; and then he gives out a few verses of a panlm, and Aunt Betty and Cousin Mary they lead the singing, and we all join in, some in tunc, some out of tune: and
then he preaches a plain sermon, and tells us we onghtn't to sell short weight, or to mix our secel, or to overwork our help, or to let our children lie illle and ignorant, or to suffer any poor, homeless ereature to go hungry from our door. So, you see,
preaching thus, and being lessides a yery kind preable man, who comes every day to see any lody ciable man, who comes every day to see any hody
who's sick, and a mighty favorite of the young ones, our minister rather suits us plain fulk. I reckon that if he was hard pressed thered the a good many purses open to him; and a gool many
strong chaps, I tell you, a standing befure his door sirong chaps, I tell you, a standing befure his door
if any one wantell to do him a burt. But liless if any one wanted to do him a hurt. But I, less
you, there doesn't live the creature that doesn't love

## our minister Jeremiah- Never mind his othe <br> nam

I was going to say that having come to New York on business, my consin, John Brown, whom
you know I daresay, asked me what I did o' Sunyou know I daresay, asked te what 1 did o suur-
days? adding, with a kind of sniggre, that if re-
galias and sherry suited me, I would find him and them in the library all day. I said I was a country chañ, and mostly wor
shiped once a day at leasin. Oniped once a day at least, he laughed, and bate his wife-a mon
On this strous fir
with her
So I went, walking after Mrs, Brown, for she and her daughter, Arabella, quite filled the side-
walk with their dresses. When we reached the church door a fashionable sort of man bowed to Mrs. Brown, and came forward to meet her. Seeing him barcheaded, I thought he was the minister, and, says I-wanting to be civil-" How do you Alo, Reverend Sir?" Upon which that minx Ara-
leella nearly choked herself with a laugh, and cried, - Cicle Obadiah, why that's the sexton!"' He led the way to a pew, and opened the door
afier we had pone in he cloced it. I had a mind afier we had gone in he closed it. I had a mind o give him lip-pence, but hadn't change hamly,
an 1 nodded, as much as to say, "You score one." He stared in a mighty insolent way, and walke Iown the aisle like a Rajah's state elephant.
I noticed that the gentlemen, the moneut they entered the church, poked their noses into their Why is this, Mr. Elitor? Why sharch overpower them? Do they carry suaf in their hats? I like to know the reasons of every thing; so when the gentleman before us had gone through the ceremony; I just stretched over and look up his hat to look at it. It was a common hat, much like my own. There was nothing in it it back to him, apparently much to his relief. I was think ingt over it when the music struck ap a myelly air with variations. I am good at mui-
sic mysuld have given a good many dollars to have had my old lamjo with me at that moment to have aecomphanicd the organist; as it
was, I tapped time with my tingers on the jew-
till I saw the minister walking up the junior gan. I I stopped, of course, and the service be service, Mr. Elitor, except that it seems to we the most touching and beautiful composition in our language, all written as it is in the grand old sason tongue; 80 plain that a chrid can understanid finds it fill its grasp? cumningly adaptel to touch some chord in every lreast, and ly turna to areal to the rich, to the poor, to the happy, to the sorrowful, to the believer, and even to the skeptic There was a Koman Catholic, or mayhap an in infinite grace and eympathy- - h! ! he deed ouly few months aso- who used to say that he could II poor few of us Trotestants have as much heart as There were not many tears shed in my part of should have ecen them, fir the ladies' hate diln' even cover their eare. Their eyes were very Lug -a millinering, I should say. The lady in front of us had her look upside down; the two behind 11 got into a violent quarrel about somelody's
bonnet, which one of the two said was new, while the other pretended it wos an old one furned. They carried on the quarrel furiously, making the Finst Yocye Luyy (ue effect was curious, it hanging at Mrs. (Sofly.) 'Good lan deliver us,'" Abcosp Yocke Lady (furiouly). "I tell you derly.) 'We beteech Thee to hear u
(Hi)
Finst Yousa Lady (savagily). "You're a fool (Besecchingly.) 'Grant us Thy peace
Secosp Youxu Lany (rith dignity)
SEcosid Yousu Laby (reith dignity). "Mrs. Im-
padence! (With meekacs.) 'Have mercy upon The Mamma (authoriatively). "Hold your Congues! 'Reward us after our iniquities. One of the churchwardens, or deacons, or vestry his note-book and figured away during the pray

err. I can ee a long diatanco; and, being of an inguiring mind, 1 just looked to ose what part of
the service he was soting down.. His litto sum was to thise effect



I conldn't make out whether this was part of the Litany or thme Conmuntion.
will you tee me know?
The sermon was exeellent, I must say. I think that minister munat be on ont the reat gunso fyour
 leave him at toe, moch less a leg, to stand on. I sloolld think he would end in his reignation, and

When the sermon wan over and the eollection
made ( ( ppit in anpeny byit, but it tiame, to stop top pirckek it up. I noticed that it on-


 One goung fillor dide dhis straight bef
jast took him
by the

 nays hoe: "You wont tell?"
"Itsa typen" said he "A tra,", hherpeated, solemnly; "aak tho The. going out of church is the only seene that reminds mot of going in to the opera. Or the two,
 er she would let me carry her Opera-book (meaning har praper-bookk home in "."No, thank kon," naid sho, with a a weet smile; "batt here take ary fan; and just toll that young
man with the ight mustache that I count on himin man with the light mustach

to good.

## HARPER'S WEEKLY.

Saturday, Janvary 16, 1858.
our means and our liabilities. $\mathrm{T}_{\text {er all that has been said about our insolven- }}^{\mathrm{HE} \text { ness for }}$ cy, our rottenness, our reckless method of trad-
ing, our dependence upon England, and our unlavful expansion of paper credit, they are in Europe more expanded, more rotten, more reckless, more insolvent, and further from the legit-
imate rules of trade than we ever were. imat e fules of trade thau we ever were, No
one believed in the gigantic bubbles which have been blown in France since the Empire, but people generally did place reliance in the solidity of British trade. It has remained for this re--
ralsion to teach ns that, of the two nations, this is the soundest; not only because, as the London papers show, trade in England is more recklless and less solidyly based than trade in the
United States, but becanse we possess in our anUnited States, but becanse we possess in ourt anbeyond any thing that England, or any other
nation, can show, The fact lends a peculiar interest to the commercinl statistics on which we tonched $a$ fow weeks since.
Our whole sales to the world were, for the last fiscal year, over three hundred and sixty
millions of dollars, or orer thirty millions a mouth-nearly a million a day. Of this, nearly twenty-four millions were foreign goods, which America, Mexico, the Enast Indies, etc. Many nations with which we trade require to be paid in foreign manufactures, and we buy them accordingly
The balance - say three hundred and forty millions-is our own produce. This is our anrery spleadid contribation it is. This is the argument we can put forward against ruin, revulslons, and panic. Sisteen dollars per head we
may bay, counting men, women, and children (white) is the average annual production of the people of the United States. Where is the people that can say as much
Of this grand figure the leading item, last ycar, was cotton, of which we sent abroad nearly $\& 132,000,000$. The crop was large, and the price was high. Thus the cotton crop alone
was nearly equal to six dollars per head of our white population. Bat for the cotton crop we debs to the foreign world. But for the cotton crop our Northern States, which are the great year, to retrench to that extent. But for the cotton crop the revulsion would have left us prostrate.
One may judge of the importance of the coton export from the fact that the next greatest export - specie - was less than haif as much.
of specie, almost entirely from California. But as we imported eleven millions against an ex-
port of nine in foreign bullion, we must deduct two from the gross export; and our net outgo
of specie is thus reduced to fifty-eight millions, of specie is thas reduced to fifty-eight million
which is less than our export of breadstuffs. which is less than our export of breadstuffs.
Of this creat staple we sold to foreign nations Of this great staple we sold to foreign nations
nearly fifty-nine millions - less than one half nearly fifty-nine millions- - less than one hail
our cotton export. This was the contribution our cotton export.
of the West to liquidate our foreign debt. The of the West to liquidate our foreign debt. The
West also contributed something to make up our export of forest produce, animals, etc. New England and the Central States contributed over thirty millions, in the shape of manufactures ; and to this Maine added no small amount of lumber, and Vermont, New Hamp-
shire, and New York helped to make up the sixshire, and New York helped to make up the six-
teen or seventeen millions which we got for catteen or seventeen millio
te and animnl produce
The animal produce.
The Southern sea-board States gave over pentine, and various smaller articles, Surar pentine, and various smaller articles. Sugar
docs not figure among our large exports, the crop having been unusually scanty and the demand large.
On the other hand, our largest import was
dry goods. of linen, cotton, woolen, and silk goods, wo took from abroand, in round figures,
gor one hundred millions worth-mostly from England. Of sugar, which comes next, we took
forty-two millions, thirty-eight of which were forly-tivo millions, thirty-eight of which were
from the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico. Of hardware, and the various metals, we bought thirty-six millions' worth-mostly from Great
Britain millions for coffee; another of ten millions for hides ; another of eight for molasses, etc. All these are articles of prime necessity; and the largeness of the import implies no extravagapee
(save, perhaps, in the finer qualities of silks and (save, perhaps, in the finer qualities of silks and
dry goods), but only gencral prosperity and dry goods), but only general prosperity and
comfort. But what can we say of near seven comfort, But what can we say of near seven
millions' worth of liquors; over five millions' millions worth of liquors, over five millions
worth of cigars and tobacco ; four millions' worth of watches; four and a half millions of of objects of luxury to go deeper into the items might be curtailed.
For the last two years we have spent our income. Last year we had a balance of over
two millions in our favor. We shall continue two millions in our favor. We shalt continue
to do so. So long as we can add to the world's to do so. So long as we can add to the world's
wealth, in such tangible shapes as specie, cotwealth, in such tangible shapes as specie, cot-
ton, breadstuffs, and tobacco, between three and four hundred millions annually, it will pay us four hundred millions annualiy, it war pay us
well to buy our dry goods and hardware of foreign nations, and to go on opening up our waste lands. The more farmers we have the richer we shall be. The manufacturer is the slave of the agriculturist.

## GOVERNOR KING on banking.

 Everr man has his vocation; and it is plain that whatever is the vocation of Governor King, banking is not. He proposes, in his Message, in order to prevent revulsions and bank suspensions in future, that our city banks be compelled to keep a sum equal to one-fourth or their boalliabilities in specie. This would have obliged liabin to have on hand, during the past year them to have on hand, during the past year,
twentr-five millions of specic-that is to twenty-five millions of specie-that is to say,
nearly as much as they have now, under the peculiar influence of the present extraordinary state of things.
Why a quarter? Why not a third? Why
more than a fifh? more than a fifth? If the idea is to enable the banks to meet demands upon them in ordinary
times the present law will times, the present law will answer, as experi-
ence shows; if the design be to enable them to ence shows, if the design be to enable wem oblige them to keep an amount of specie equal to the whole of their liabilities, not a quarter. What guarantee have we that the public will only want a quarter of their deposits? If they happened to want a third, where would be the benefit of Governor King's law?
State Lecisisature are that the members of the State Legislature are hungering for a crusade
against the banks, with what designs every one against the banks, with what designs every one crnor King whose motivas are above suspicion, ernorld have given the jackals the scent.

## the end of walker.

IT seems to be pretty generally admitted that the President's Message on Walker's arrest-the main points of which were anticipated by our filibuster. There is so much hard, practical common sense about the Messages of James Buchanan that they carry more minds with him than those of any of his recent predecessors; his candid confession that Waiker was wrongly arrested, and his appeal to the practical sense
of the community to make the best of it put a stop to filibusterism for the future, is admirably calculated to tell upon the mind of the American people.
There is, under the sounding phrases of General Walker's last letter to the President, an crident presentiment or consciousness of halare. played out his game and lost it. He seems to realize that the Administration has taken its
cruiting operations. He must perceive that, in
spite of the noisy concratulations which he is receiving from his Southern friends, his repeated failures have impaired the confidence of the filibusters in his availability ns a leader. And he ought to discern, if his discornment be as clear as it was, that General Henningsen is doing he is publishing in the papers in defense of filibusterism in the abstract, and of Walker as its living embodiment.
Very few men in the present day have had as many chances as Gencral Walker. There was a time when not only this country, but all the leading nations of Europe would have gladly recognized him as the ruler of Nicaragua, and
afforded him every encouragement and aid in afforded him every encouragement and aid in
the consolidation of his government and the rethe consolidation of his government and the re--
generation of his country. He threw away the generation of his country. He hrew away bene ter consequence. Vicissitude is so invariably the rule of politics in Central America that, even now, to a man of Walker's perseverance, a recovery of his lost paradise may not seem
unterly impossible; but so far as probabilitics utterly impossiles ; but so
go, they are immensely against him, and in favor of his
oblivion.
a lost fragment of a gubernatorial message.
A cextuziax who arrived here by a late rrain last night has brought us the following of the Message of a State Governor, and to have been lost in transmission to the Legislature, Our daily contemporaries will doubtless reprint it in the right place.
directions to the Federal Government on Political affairs].
England has thought fit to to dop regret that these measuean of regard to the revolted Indian sepoys Though these ratealt richly yetereded punishment, I can not but think
that the blowing of fumman creatures from guns is unthat the bowigho of human creatures from guna is un-
worthy of great and civilized untion, and I call upon yout to phace on reordd your diamproral of the practice.
I lto uuggest that you might eonvenientig exprese your censure of the condact of Captain Hodg gon who, it seems. gave a pledgeconthat the Hife of the King of Deilh would
be enard if he surrendered himelf. This matter falls ${ }^{\text {peceuliarly }}$.It derinian your prorincee
"lt derolves apon me to direct jour attention to the



 strielly repponible for his ant The These menaures will, 1 serve. I hall be happy to transmitt to the goverrmente
of France and Pruatis any recolutions which jou may



 Who, in various masters which I need not particularize,
 this potentate to hin seneen; and though 1 am not clear that the Constltution would authorize me to delegate a
special envoy from this state to
be the bearer of your re-
 the Federal E E
trifiling teryin









"These matter fall as cleariy within your eognizance States, nnd I truat you will devoto as much attention to
the one $t$ to the ther."

THE NEW U. S. DISTRICT-ATTORNEY. After a contest of some days, Theodore Sedgwick, Esq, of this city, has been confirmed by the Sen as $\begin{aligned} & \text { ney } \\ & \text { for New }\end{aligned}$ ney for For the inform, distance it may be well to add that the Senato's hesitation in confirming Mr. Sed gwick wes caused, not by any question of his fitness for the post-that was admitted by all-but by the unwillingness of many Senators to sanction the semblance of proscription involved in the re-
moval of John $\mathbf{M}$ Keon, on the ground of his moval of John M'Keon, on the ground of his
interference in the late municipal contest in this city.
Wg are happy to republish the following exSedgwick's appointment:
"Vlering the nomplatition apart from tho circumstances
 standings, of graat sbility, end of unquestioned charater.
There is
therefore, every
req son to
 and skill by him as they were by Mr. M'Keoi.
We will go farther, and add that Mr. Sedgwick will bring to bear on the daties of his office a forensic skill, a fund of legal and general in-
formation, and a high sense of honor, which
very few incumbents of the office have possessed. No member of the New York bar would have
made a better representative of the Federal $G$ ov ernment.
The Evening Post, referring to some trifling effusions which Mr. Sedgwick threw off som years since in his idle moments, and published a reward for these performances. The Post's es timate of the merit of these communications is probably based upon their effect upon its owil character and cireculation. They are not likely to have been so well remembered by the President as the later and far abler productions of Mr. Sedgwick, which, as our associate editor he pablished in this journal during the early months of last year, though his earlier leitere
were, no doubt to the Post in former times as now.

## bRIBERY OF THE PRESS

A paragraph has been going the rounds mi the papers for some days to the effect that
Boston mercantile firm, which recently spent a sum of $\$ 87,000$ in obtaining a modited, spent a sum of $\$ 87,000$ in obtaining a modiaca-
tion of the tarift, and that $\$ 8000$ of this money was paid out by the New York house in corrupting the press here. No papers are mentioned, nor is the service specified for which the money was paid.
We have no hesitation in pronouncing the whole story-so far as the press is concerneda baseless fabrication. It is said to be possible oo purchase the good-will of a few very small say, it is alleged that certoin chy, nas is the public hardly ever reads, will write up or write down a measure in consideration of advertisements or "a loan" to the proprietors. But every one who is accuninted with the New York press knows that the opinion of none of the leading dailies can in any instance be pur-
chased for money. $\mathbf{A}$ journalist may devote his leisure to the service of a cause, and receive pay for his services, as a lawyer does; this is a per-
sonal matter, and implies no sale of the sheet sonal matter, and implies no sale of the sheet pens that simple persons-foreigners or Western men-are swindled by adventurers who pretend to have access to the columns of this or that pawhat they can get. If the New York correspondents of Messrs. Lawrence, Stone, \& Co. were
fleced by rogues of this order to the tune of $\$ 8000$, all that can be said is that it was the bcst job the rogues ever had. But to supposo
that either the $H$ erald Courier, or the Journald of Commerce or the Doch The Commercial received money to advocate a The Ner tharif, is absurd and preposterous. blame for the utterance of such calumnious reports. If they were less governed by the spirit
of rivalry, and more careful of the honor of their order, these stories areful of the honor of their corruption of the press would soon cease to occupy the imagination of slanderers, and the public at large would form a juster appreciation of the character of the press.

PROSPECTS OF THE TRADE IN BREADSTUFFS.
Ir seems generally agreed that our stock of ing of the year amounted to 600 ,oon barrels flour, and some 500,000 bushels say about as much as we had on hand on lst January, 1856, and nearly a third more than we had on 1st January, 1857. There is still, it is calculated, some $\$ 15,000,000$ worth of breadstuffs remaining in the hands of farmers in the
West jetained West ; detained there partly by the disorganizaand partly by the desire of holdens the crisis, better prices. This will quantity till the opening of navigation Those whose means cnable them to wait till the full effect of the revulsion has blown over, and trade is itself again, may do well by waiting and keeping out of the market; but those who rely trade are running great risk in holding orer to the spring.

## 

## to parents And guardinss

"Pkrry Craxitar," writing from far away,
says, "You have amued us muth for amused," and so sends the Lounger a very solemn and very long prospectus of a school, somewhere
toward sunset. It contains tion, and points ont the advantion asophy of educawhich young gentlemen and y young lditioe sis in together. This latter point is developed sith or "T
a "Trime plan of the Institution, an a acietty, reste beck on
 Young gentemen aro required to to study youpg had ander mind rectio





 Yes and no, and breathes out its latt when expoed to oin-
celligent circees at apremature period of il ipeccllity. The





 imprudene is not anfrequently rached, and the gray As for Education in general, the worthy Princi "MA Muation at last con


 Finally, that the world may know the local in-月ucnces and the kind of assistance which may be
expected at this desirable Seminary, the world will








 "H. ML" vice ROBBINS Removed Johv BuLL long prided himself ppon his aue Moner Roblins, who gave to airy nothings such
apicturesque local habitation, and such a romantic name, that to read his advertisements of country seats to be sold was like reading a new chapter in
the Annals of Paradise. And following the current the Annals of Paradise. And following the current
into which the scliool prospectus has drifed the Lounger and his readers, every man who has too much money and a taste for country life, will be delighted to hear of the advanagese which await described by a certain "H. M.,"" before whose gorgeous style even pale.
dles and grows pale. After descriting the hooses and barns in careful detaii, "II. M. M" immediately spreads his wings
and soars into the empyrean, coocluding as follows and soars into the empprean, concluding as hollows dreed his friends, should be very sure to secure this residence as his home :
"The country around this place prosents a perfect Tond, the river, and the canal of the Natigation Company
eilliren the scene. The ridee around the neighborhood
 beanty and grandeur, the romantio dive along the the








to the friends of pickled oysters. Ahere will be other years, and other days of festal visiting. And while man remains the same there
will be other and a still increasing number of will be other and a still increasing number of
friends of pickled oysters. They will thank the Lounger for a word in season, and for bringing un-
 Geool for the next yeer an for thes. recent oceasion,
for which it was especially designed; and it properly cont tinues the charming vein of advertisements upon which the Lounger has this woek fortunately
fillen:

Picliled Oystera \& Bonod Turlicegh,
haring become o a proty genemal thing to have the "I willit to ayy that I have with gratest paln, welected




mayy be better newpectfuly sollicited eanls, that you
 entertainment for man and beast. Tux preceding advertisements of every kind of the famous Pompeii circular, which is the most perfect of all offered to the eager traveler in Europes
When it was thrust into the hands of a merry party who had gone out from Naples on a bright May morning, ten years ago, they laughed so long
and loud that they can well believe Vesuvius still and loud that they can well believe Cesuvins still
recalls the echo of their shouts; and they equally
well well remember how the "Finc-Hok hac the daug tle dinner at the "Restorative Hotel." It was printed side by side with a French copy
of which it is a literal translation.
restorative hotel fine-hok, Facing the Military Quarter

That hotel open eince a very fow days, Lo renowned
the cesanessa of the apartments and linen; for the


 visitiors, of that ecpult-city, and to the artitte (willing

 "Now, all tho applications, and endeavours of the

Dr. livingatones book.
Ir his preface Dr. Livingstone says that ho is
not a literary man, and does not know how to write a book, and forthwith proceds to write one of the
most valuable and interesting books of modern travel. His work has this unique excellence-that
it is a positive addition to human knowledge. deals with new facts, and consequently it has a
direct influence upon all our theories of races and destinies.
It is full of adventure in a country which is al ways interesting; and the simple estle of the nar roism of the author as that of Hower for his heroes.
Thero
Tho it no There is no lion so savage that his roar or shake can frighten Doctor Livingstone out of his presence
of mind. He calmily speculates while he is in the of mind. He calmy spectalates when he is out of It he corrects the popular superstition of " majesty
as a characteristic of the roar of that animal. Indeed the Doctor finds soo much of absolute in
terest in all he meets, and his mind is on candid terest in all he meets, and his mind is so candid
and calm, that he has no occasion for episodes of romance. The novel scenery, the new tribes, the methods of lifie, are zo dissimilar to all our own
that the description is romance enough. Living-
sithen stone confirms the probability of the stories of Gor-
don Cumming, whom he knew in Africa, and to don Cumming, whom ho knew in Africa, and to

whom he furrished guides and knowidedge. | Besides the constant necessary adventure of such |
| :---: |
| life | the book consisist in the views it suggeots of nevy chances for the civilization of the future.

Dr. Livingstone piercoed the African continent and crossed it; and his observations upon the Afri-
can races, their capacity and possible development are of the profoundest interest. There is nothing dry or dull in his work. He was so heartily in earanest in his travels that the account of them must
be any thing but commonplace. You perceive, and be any thing but commonplace. You percieive, any
bonor the man throughout ; and you secretly say to yourself, "Lo! a missionary who is a mission hardly be so impregnatle.
It seems that the English Government under-
tand the value of such a sulject as Dr. Living stand the value of such a sulject as Dr. Living-
stone, and will pay $\& 5000$ toward the expenses of his contemplated journey up the Zambesi
tho Afrim at last the Doctor will pusir through al tho African mysteries, including the equator, an
pass from the Cape of Good Hope to the Nile.
our letter-box.
Ir all who have charge of letter-boxes aro as much pleased with the business as the Lounger, ho
does not wonder at the anxiety displayed by nuuk titudes of his fellow-citizens, upon the accession of each new Administration, to be appointed to the
delightful post, nor at the singular tenacity with delightful post, nor at the singular tenacity with
which they hold on to it when they aro once in possession.
They have not, indeed, like the more fortunate letters which are dropped into the boz; but the very consciousness of handling the silent missiven which conveg Euch pleasure to thirir fellow-creatfectionate natures of the offcial Loungers of the government-that class of amiable philianthropists in whom our happy country is so abundantly bless-ed-simple, disinterested citizens 1 They have no
other aim than to confer happiness upon their felother aim tha
low-leings!









 Compeny the propritety of employing the same dilligence
in ercluding from the ladies cabin
nabitual ceneurs that
 to wre tobacec, let them occupy that portlon of the bont
where they can puff its fragranee and extract tis eweence


 ap opprrias boan for the exclublive uno of their lidy pase


"Y Wurefifits in a cause of thit kind dill give your lady
readeri penered encouragement to hope that in ou they

 -Mrs, Broadskirt may be very sure of the Lounger's sympathy and assistance in this good
work. He will most cordially advocate the calling of such a meeting, and to hereby invites Mayor election has excited, to bring the matter before the Common Council, and summon the meeting.
And when the Ferry Company, with their not rious readiness of compliance with the public will, shall have estalisised the boat for ladies only, the
Lounger sulmits to Mre. Melindar whether he will not have earned the privilege of makiing hie woyages to Brooklyn in that particular boat. Meanwhile, in anticipation of that bright result, with their own weapons, by helping smoko them


 power to his elbow ayd mangick pen. " May hellvo to improve the preesent ggo by his Whadom.


-The Lounger will not mention his friend's name; ; but he thanks him with the eame sincerity
with which the eetter is writton, and will ask him one question.
Dr. Kane once said in the hearing of the Lounger, in the shadow of the groat Greenland glacier, he saw one of the men sitting absorbed in a book ho
was reading. His interest was so profound the the Doctor was curious to know what book it could be, and upon going up to him
sailor answered "Pendenis."
Now, does the Lounger's friend, -_ suppose Thackeray was more pleased to hear of that litte incident, or to know that Prince e Albert
had deen reading the same story in Buckingham Mr. Louxakr,-Your "Old Bachelor Contril. tor," while on the subject of Kisses, ought to hav Bille. I subbioin them, to add a quotat toward com pleting the list. Yours traly,



"BMEMIA IN NEw York,",
A sounsal which I always read with pleasure, A Jourxal, which I a ways read with plesarre,
tho Doily Timen, takes up the distinguished confra-
ternity of Bohemians in this city, dealing with ternity of Bohemians in this city, dealing with
them tenderly, lightly, and in a thoroughly gontlemanly way. I quite indorse
which the writer arrives, thus:
"IIt would bo better to cultivato a familiarity with any plogment, than to beocomo orefined and artitittic only to foll


 lasm, who do not object to being ealled by that name." I can not, however, agree with the premiess laid
down, that the "Bohemian is either an artist or nn author whose special acersion is work," that he uust be "decidedly given to debt;", and that he he Bohemian must be an artist or an author, but not necessarily an unsuccesaful or a dishonest one,
or a a azy one. Let me mention the names of a few distinguiahed Bohemians in Faris, such as BEnaxosk, Playche, Dcmas the elder, LizzT, Vivier, successful? Vivier is the richest of them all, and hic has no fixed habitation. If you desire to meet him you must leave a note addresed to him at a
cigar thop in the Bouleart des Italient, malking an
appointment in the Cafor du Heler. In London the Sohemians have had in their ranks Cuanuss Drck. MERT SMTTH, the brothers Brovon, Jous Leich Jamss hasxay - in fact, almost every author
Whose name ismen It is the Boheminn spirit which rave na the Messri Weller, Mr. Richard Swiveller, Mir. Montague Tigg and a inumand oarlier works; whilo we need hardy refer to Mr. Micawber and the elder Mr. Dorrit, to Qhow that he continues his life-studies from the
sireets, the slums, and tho prisons. Who but a Bobemian could have given as thoso exquisite hemian could boys by Mr . Leech? Who but a Bofashion of Albert Smith? Who but a Dohemian thusecl did? Have these men cliown any averion to work? They may have been dilatory, and spent uch time in taverns, and the streets, and the fields but 1 could name now the chicf of the London Bober of hours in the wholo year than any mechanic in the United States-except, perhapp, the printers
emploved upon the daily papers. Likewise could I give the names of Bohemians in Nevr York, whose works are numerous and successful. The simple workers is, that the former takes, sometimes, ruther odd bours in which to do his work. The majority say he is a fool ; but he regards the majority with
benign pitt, and refers them to the fact that ShAKspeare, Bex Joxsox, and Drcik Steece vere all more gipgyish than the worst Bohemians of tho The true Bolemian I think I have already defined in theso papers. He is simply a wanderer,
with no particular attachment to any aliding place, or fixed business habits, or respect for conventionaitites or forms, or of persons, or of humbuys or
shame, or fulse pretenses or nonsense of any lind. All this does not prevent him from being a gentleman, or militate against his succoess, or induco him or atist, vithout other resourcen then his on man or
bor, cean have creditors in in ithoroughly moneygrubling community like this. The Tines writer hiso simply endea vorod to define, by an arbitrary rule, a class of persair wiud niow nothing of rulas finalle, I do write this in selcactense an every will see. The papers to which this distinetive title has been affixed will, as heretofore, wander, हips-
ize, ttroll, or gallop over a great variety of subjects, and it is the lide think that even the 1 Times writer would oljiject to being called a Boheminn, when he thoroughly understands the deifinition of the term. 1 am quite sure I should no
bit of advice
A correspondent desiros to know how he shall en-
cape being swindled br the ounibus-drivert, or suffocated in the elty pailiway
Reply. Walk.
a hint for new biographical dictiona. Bowleas, W., Esquire. I do not intend to give an extended biographical sketch of the emi-
nent Native American whose name is above-mentioned; but, actuated by a sincere desire to asciat ical dietionaries now at work upon new biographical distionaries, and at the same timo to pay a de-
served tribute to a gallant band of the defenders of cur country's glory, 1 have picked out a bit of in-
formation about William from the Washington corformation about William from the Washington correspondence of one of the dailies
Nobodr reads Washingto
I only lighted upon this in a moment of despatr after I had finished the ship-newa and tho monermarket, neither of which departments is of the iam, it will le remombered, is a mighty drinker of whisky and slayer of white men. He inhabits of cavalry, and infantry, and militita, nnd volunteers have been sent after hifm. I suppose that the efforts to dielodge Mry, Bowlege have coat our ma-
tual Unclo at least half a milion of collars.' Ho is not like Uncna, or Masanasit, or Powhatan, or
 guard, is Borlega. Some time ago William found a visitit to G ireat Father Pierce at Wastlingtoo, and gave his parole dhanncar that ho would takk, him-
elf off to some lands which were reserved for him west of the Mississippi. I surpoese he must have become corrupted by lis stay in the Capital, for he
Uroke his paroe, and sent word to the Great Father that he couldn't think of leaving Florids while the whisky held out. This took place over two yeari ago, and ainco that timo all attempts to capturo
Mr. B, have been unsucuessful. At hast, howerer. Captain Somebody has succeeded in inding Mri. head of one hundred and fifieen men this gallant man of battle hath captured 'an aged warrior, five en years old -and killed one bog two yaars old." type, take squawshington, and the conclusion is that she is Mrs. B., and that William can't be far oif ted to camp. Capturing the bravo army re
 patch says that tho command deserro great com mendation, etc, etc. We hope they will get it
and it is gratifying to know that they have no liat of killed and wounded to report. The country can not afford to lose the eervices of heroes who cap
great achie vement is only y paralleled by tho grand
ectione of the navy in the bomberdment of Grey town and the seizure of Walker and his mean at

Punta Arenas. In both the last-named brilliant battles no lives were lost on our side, and the officers and men behaved in the most gallant manner. I hope that Congress will vote all of the sort; and as I see that some Pawnee Indians are soon to visit this city, I would recommend that the smallest, tenderest child in the group should be roasted in the Park, under the direction and supervision of the Common Council. Meanwhile let the troops in Florida stick to wunting the female memI have no doubt, and much safer than attacking the old rascal in his proper person.

RELIEVING BROADWAY
I dow'r think the Arcade plan suggested lately In the Weely will answer. Shops in Arcades are never popular. The Grand Passage in Brussels is
perhaps the only exception. The Rue de Rivoli, the Passage des Panoramas, and the Passage de lopera, in Paris, are occupied chiefy by small
dealers. The grand shops are on the Boulevards, in the Rue Vivienne, the Rue de Richelieu, and the Rue de la Paix. The carriage way in our chief avenue is wide enough if we were not bored by an overplus of omnibuses, which saunter lazily along at the rate of two miles an hour. Why should not ide streets, and turn into Broadway at Union

## have singularly bad voices, and are sho out of time and tune. Away with them !

## DOGOGRAPHS.

BYA YAST YOUNG PUPP
His name is Towzer, alias Pincher, alias Boxer, alias Dash, alias Now, then, alias Here-you, alias called S-s-s-tt. He is of a mongrel breed-as you may see-and aristocratic dogs looked down upon him in his most prosperous days. He was born in " neighborhood known by the euphonious name of "Back-slums," and his mother and father made be mentioned to, the ears polite of reputable dogs The one found her means of subsistence among the offal and garbage of the street ; while the otherrather a vicious dog in his way-was an adroit thief, always upon the alert to pry into neglected market-
baskets, and known and feared of the corner butch ers, from whose stalls he had made a stolen meal In his puppy days, our low dog was bright and quick. His sportive gambols won him many a kindly glance, and more than an occasional bone, time when, had the little puppy fallen into pas a hands, he would have been something honest. But.

the low doc.

Square? To make it perfectly fair, the several lines might be divided so that they could take
Broadway on alternate days. There would still be omnibuses enough for the public in Broadway while persons who had a long distance to ride would get over the ground much faster, because the om-nibus-drivers being of a speculative, inquiring, and social in their habits, have so much swearing, and talking, and looking at the shops, or fights, or horses who have fallen down, or exchanging salutations with numerous Bills and Jims in a crowded impoughfare, that their progress is considerably any omnibus stock, and that as soon as he gets through with Mr. Flagg's figures he will look into the matter, and also do away with the nuisance of as crowd of omnibuses in front of tho places of amusement at night.
another small nutisance
"Book of the Opera, Sir ! Book of the Opera! Book of the Opera!" 'That's the entrocete at the gether, or else the artists must be sent in front to ell the books. The words might be bearable if arranged in a cobaletta, and suing by Madame de la Grange, as Mary Taylor used to sing "Hot Corn" long ago; but the youthe who chant them now;
those same qualities, which would have made him, under proper anspices, a kindly play dog, and,
when matured, a faithfal and useful hoosedog, became, when perverted, the means of binding him down to his present condition. Uncared for by his father and mother, our low dog spent his puppy days in the streets among other puppies of low degree. by here, whie he wou himself a cheap distincsoon introduced to the petty misdemeanors of his companions, and carly became a skillful young thief, with a keen eye to a carelessly-carried piece of meat, and an alert step down an open area. sage from a market woman's basket, he felt hio self grabbed by the neck, and, looking up whining ly, beheld the face of his first master. This individual, znooth, cat-like, and plausible, first looked at our low dog with a scowl which frightened him ; and then, tying a rope about his neck, told him, in Our loger thoont his fortmene
aken to what seemed to him a sumptuonsly nished apartment, where he was first washed and caused to look respectable; then well fed-how he hid gormandize !-and then left for twenty-four growa ravenorisly hungry his master reappeared Ho proceeded to dress up a lay-agure, and to de
posit ostentatiously in its coat pockets a sausage, wrapped in a handkerchief, the end of which was permitted to stick out in view of our low dog's hungry eyes. The master turned his attention to anzer made his way cautiously to the lay-figure, and, keeping one eye upon his master, who pretended to be looking out of the window, carefully and silently drew the handkerchief and coveted sausage from the pocket. Three gulps put down the last, and
then Towzer, looking up guiltily, found the eve of his master fixed upon him in an approving smile. In short, Towzer had taken his first lesson in picking pockets. His new master had discerned in him an apt scholar-and he was not deceived. A few weeks training sufficed to make our low dog
an expert at his new business; and now he was started out at ten oclock each day on an empty stomach, to work for his dinner-which was earned only when he had carried to his master at least a dozen handkerchiefs.
Towzer rather liked the excitement of his proinssion. But one day a watchful policeman saw him chief, followed him, and caught both him and his master. Towzer's master was jugged, Towzer was cast upon the world with the habits of a bad trade upon him, fell into ill hands, lost character upon
the street, sank lower and lower till even his former companions disowned him ; and, finally, having con
curished exclusively on that agreeable oleaginou first draught of mis the 'fat of the land,' My ury. I have never had the slightest diastemer and can lay my paw on my heart and affirm, on the honor
my life
"I was the eldest and handsomest of a litter of five; the other four brats were drowned. It is the amion-which is as much as to say the law-
among dogs of high birth to sacrifice the majority of a family to the interests of one favored member. Some two-legged people in Britain have the like fashion, I have been informed.
"Of course I was brought up by hand. My mother, being high-born, was delicate, and could Besides, in our station in life family ties do not count for much, and we have long ago done away with squeamish affections.
"Having grown up into a handsome dog-as it was quite natural 1 should-I became a memher
of the family of Lady Flora Puglove; plensed with the thought of there seeing something of life, and earning the distinctions which I coveted "I have heard in my time a great deal of nonsense about the fidelity of the dog. I dare say it may be a very necessary virtue among the lower canine orders. For my own part, I admit frankly
that I was always remarkably fickle in my affec.

the fast doc.
tracted all manner of bad habits, became a confirmed and noterious market loafer, brawler, and common thief. He will probably end his career by a shot ere this, had any one thought him worth the necessary powder.
il.-THE FAST DOG.
The fast dog is something of a braggart, and "I am sick of life-sick as a dog. I have ex hausted every pleasure in it, and am prepared to say that the world is a bore. Nothing excites me; nothing amuses me. If you were to get up, for my especial gratiacation, a concert of sixteen cat cows to jump over the moon in my presence; if you were to take me to a coursing match, where the swiftest of gravy-spoons should be hunted by a pack of thorough-bred isshes-none of these excit ing sports would make this dog laugh.
"I am a British dog. I need not tell
for your true-born Briton is recognized you this, He is superior to all other beings. I come of one of the first families in the land-am, in fact, one of those envied dogs who may be said to be born with
silver skewers in their mouths. Mr habitnal dence through life has boen in the habitual resiof the comfortable land of Clover. I have been
tions. I got tired of Lady Flora in a fortnight. Her lavish attentions bored me, and, after all, her society was not strictly first-class. Among her
visitors was a lovely visitors was a lovely marchioness (who shall be
nameless) whose manner pleased I determined to effect her conquest. She was fond
name of handsome puppies ; it soon became evident that she was pining for me. I timed matters correctly -bit Lady Flora in the finger on the very morning to that lady her love for me. In her ind knation Lady Flora yielded me-and I was happy "But I soon got tired. I get tired thing, in fact-tired of worrying Angora cats and pet Canaries, of killing parrots and wounding the my Countess - who also tired Tired eventually of away. I began going down hill. Fast gave me I have noticed, at a certain period of their lives; and perceiving this I did what Fast Dogs under such circumstances generally do-made love to a rich old lady, with a view to settling myself in
life. I was successful, as nsnal -died, and left me a fortune during my lifetime, with two servants to wait upon me. They have the care of me, and of course are my slaves. Wo have been traveling for a little wholesome excitc"I am tired of writing

## TRAVEL NOTES IN BIBLE LANDS.

## (Frow owr oun Corr

An Aecident and a Delay.-The Euphrates Rallway.Luke the Phasician. - The Start for Antioch. - A ro-
mantic Adrenture.-Six beautiffil Ladies. An Ames-
 Interviex. - The Lad

-     - 

Alexasdretrs is, as you probably recollect, the proposed terminus on the Mediterranean of the new railway to the Euphrates Valliey, and I con-
fess that I have great confidence in the ultimate fess that I have great
In odd papers that have from time to time reached me from America, I have seen curious speculations about a railway in Holy Land, and
witers have suggested that Jerusalem and other writers have suggested that Jerusalem and other
places would be important stations on the line. I places would be important stations on the lie. I No railway project is known of in the East which has a line within a hundred miles of Jerusalem; nor does it seem probable that within knowledge of the present generation there will bee a rail siad in what is properly Holy Land. But ared which is now sincerely projected, it will be curions enough to go over it, especially for those who have in former years traversed these countries on horseback, and with slow baggage trains.
How would Luke, the good doctor of old Antioch, be astounded by a railway train! I fancy that even he would have becn puzzled to attend to
the exigencies of a collision! And then to run by the exigencies of a collision! And then to run by Aleppo at express speed, and be landed on the
bank of the Euphrates in the evening of the same bank of the Euphrates in the evening of the same
day you left the sea-coast! day you left the sea-coast!
I had a tedious time of it in getting up to Antioch.
On the day that I rode out to the battle-field of Issus, my mare, in crossing a dense, thorny cover that I was forced to thke, hurt her off fore foot, and when I reached the town was dead lame. The poor creature, with the determination that her
lirced is so celebrated for, showed no sign of injury lireed is so celebrated for, showed no sign of injury
so long as I was on her. She must have borne great pain all the way home, for I found a thorn run nearly into the joint, and it was marvelons
she did not fall with ne. The accommodations at she did not fall with ne. The accommodations at friends had the only tolerable rooms in the caravanserai, to which, by using Dlankets and Persian carpots, and shawls and cloaks, they imparted something of an air of comfort, lut John and my--
self slept on tho ground floor, in a hole that I was self slept on the groand to bring my horse into. For I did bring her in as soon as I ascertained
Iner condition. The night was cold, and I was alarmed by the nature of the wound. We all slept together, therefore, that night, as indeed we had
done a great many times before The next morning slie was doing well; but on the third day, seeing that it was out of the ques-
tion for me to go, 1 sent the party off, promising tion for mo to go, 1 sent the party off, promising to come up to Antioch in as few days as the ani-
mal's injury would permit. mal's injury would permit.
I had a lonely time of it in that little town for a weel. Occasionally I rode out on a donkey to
the battle-field, and sometimes I elimbed the steep the battle-field, and sometimes I elimbed the steen
hill-sides and looked off over the mand around
the sweep of the northeast corner of the Mediterranean, striving to eatch glimpses of the hills near At last she was well, and I tried her a day on the beach, and another day on the hills, and then started for the old city of grandeur and of fame,
where the disciples were first called Chritions where the disciples were first called Christians.
We left Alexandretta in the early morning thinking to reach Antioch by evening. The dis tance can scarcely be forty miles, and although the roads are not exactly fit for a fast gait, one in a day. And we should have done so under orin a day. And we should have done so under or-
giving them the appearance of dead mon on horseback, with the grave bandages still
their black eyes flashed out on us.
They were around us in an instant, and we were captured without so much as a chance to make any resistance. It was altogether an inglorious affair. I am sorry to be obliged to write it, but I must, if
tures. Yielding to the inevitable necessity of the oce
sion, we acknowledged ourselves captives, and sat silently waiting the demonstrations of the enemy.
Very singularly there was not a man among thein Very singularly there was not a man among thein

I have not apace to give you details of the adventure. They led us up and down the passes un-
til, at sunset, we found ourselves in a wild of the hills, and approaching an encampenent of a dozen tents.
One of these was larger than the others, and before it a guard was standing, indlicating that a per-
son of rank was within the curtains. ene led, and they beckoned us to dismount wi
wer obeyed, and entered the tent, accompanied by two of the guard. The interior was a splendid affair, Curtains of the ricbest silks hung over the upper part, and the ground was covered with the rarest perfumes filled the air. The cushions were of splendidly embroidered silk, and altogether the view was astonishing and bewildering.
The guards who entered with me bowed thetr
heads and covered their faces as they entered. It heads and covered their faces as they entered. It Was none of my I looked boldly around me.
and The tent was occupied by half a dozen ladies, of whom one was chief, and also chief of the men
who had captured me. This was suffecently evi who had captured me. This was sufficiently evident by the deference paid to her. I was not so much struck with this, however, ns with her splen-
did beauty. She was not young, that is to say she was perhaps forty; but her complexion wa she was perhaps forty; but her complexion was
faultless, ber eyes were blue as the eky, her lips were red, her whole bearing was queenly. It is seldom that such women are seen in the East, and still less frequently are they seen as this lady was, with face uncovered.
She ared In In "I trust that my people have not too much delayed your journey by bringing you to see me ?" "If it was by you orders that they have acted I have no compliant to make, but, on the contrary
I have to thank there." "You are kind"-and she waved her hand to her guard, who vanikhed, leaving me alone with
the ladies, five lustrous girls, who now obeyed their the ladies, ifve lustrous girls, who now obeyed their
mistress's example, and threw off the vails from mistress's examplo, and threw off the vails from
their dazzling faces. Imagine my astonishment and perplexity; but imagine, if you can, my overwheming wouderment when the lady, addiressed me in as plain English as you talk in Now York!
I must pass over this evening rapidly, for wero I must pass over this evening rapidly, for wero
I to relate to you every word of the converssI to relate to you every word of the consersa
tion, which lasted till afer midnight, you would tion, which lasted till aner midnight,
bo no whit wiser than I am atout ny fir hostess or captor. We talked of every thing under heaven
except herself; for, whencver my questions were except herself; for, whencver my questions were
that way inclined, that way inclined, she chocked me with a smile,
and turned to othry topies. She had been in New York, in Beston, in Philadelplia. She had been, too, in many Europeas citics I could not even
tell whether she was English or American. As the evening advanced wo had a delicate supper that would have done honor to tho Place Vendôme in its best days, and a cup of coffee that Very never equaled.
whatever was tho unatted away in Armenian, of had used, and sometimes they gatherod around their beautiful mistress and listened, wondering with large eyes wide open, to the unintelligille talk
of their lady and the tranger. I wieh for the bon of their lady and the stranger. I wish, for the ben-
efit of your lady readers, that I could describe their dresses; but I should fail in that. Their white dreskes; but should shoulders and flashing eyes, as they

7



Antioch, showivg thr axciert walls axd castle
grouped around their queenly mistress, made a
picture in Oriental lifo that I shall not soon forget picture in Oriental life that I shall not soon forget.
We parted at on hour after midnight. She did We parted at an hour after midnight. She did
not tell me why she had sent for me, and I anticipated further revelations in the morning. The been assigned to me, threw open the curtain to look
out, and found myse:f alone. Tents, guard, and Indies had vanishecl.
I called aloud, and Sclim sprang to his feet from among the low brush that grew near at hand.
Shortly afterward one man appeared, leading two Shortly afterward one man appeared, leading two
mules. He mado signs that I was to mount my
own horso, and I obeyed. Selim and he etruck own horso, and I obeyed. Selim and he struck
the tont, packed it and the splendid cushions on which I had slept, and laid them on the mules, and ur eyes were greeted with a burst of splendor-the full suashine on the old walls of Antioch. While we paused to look at them, the stranger
slipped something into the hand of Selim and disslipped something into the hand of Selim and dis-
appeared. The latter handed me a pioce of folded paper on which were written, in a very good and rather English hand, these words:
out a tent in this country. Accept one from me, who have to thank you for a pleasant evening and The last word was blotted as if she had begun to Trite another and then hal chosen this.
Such was my adventure, and I submit it to you If it is not a strance one, sounding like a page out of the Arabian Nights. It you know of any En-
glish or American lady that is just now playing tho enlighten our ignorance. But, for the present, I to solve the mystery. As for the tent, I'll be
hanged if I know what to do with it. But for it and the eushions and the two mules, I believe John but ho knows that such silk does not growi in Iskan-
deroon. I must leare for my next my sketches of Antioch.

## LITERARY.

 Tre admirers of Mrs. Sigourney-and they arenuunbered in this country and Europe by thou-
sands-will welcome another book from her pan. rothers) is excedingly dolised by Harper © story of the life of an American girl, from the earTho blank pages of the Diary which she commences are the pages of the child's fature history. Page biots the days and years. In tho whole we have rywonen when our mothers were young, in the first part of this century. Th3 very accomplished
author suffers no errors of thought or of ethics to nar her lessons. In slketching the life of Lucy tesch than sho, the lessons of young life; and mo-
thers and daughters will accept and value the book a charn. ent experiences. A yoar ago we expressed tho
wish, which we may be permitted here to renew, that Mrs. Sigourney may be long spared to conand peaceful hours of her " " past meridian." White Liss, Charles Reade's last novel, now ing some attention in England, from its very that the charge of plagiarism is openly made ngainst it, though no one can put his finger on any
rigin. The book is remarkable in its character. Mr. Reade's literary history has not been long, ut it has certainly been brilliant. "Peg Woflingon" promised great things, which "Christie John-
tone" and "Never Too Late to Mend" fulfilled. We are inclined to think, however, that this last The plot of the story is ingenious, while it is purely French. The heroine, as in no other novel on ries another while the first yet lives; keeps the seantil fate discovers it; is divorced from tho first ver, while the marriage with the socond is conied. The book is spirited and Reade-like. Men and women talk like men and women, and not ake puppets. Ineidents happen very mach as in commonplacs life, but work out the romance as writer, as usaal, rejects all received rules of nov-el-writing, of rhetoric, anl of grammar; but in Ten, possesses uncommon attractiveness. White Lies has been dramatized in England, nd Mi ular if it hass been even tolcrably done. The plot ntretemps.
Ticknor \& Fields send us Mayne Reid's Plast renturous stories in which instruction is faithfully fiven with the fun and the incident. The Plant Hunters are botanists in the Himalaya country, Who soek exotics for European hot-houses, and find Taze Youna Comatadons (published ly ShelTine Yousa Comsotans (published ly Shelchildren. We think that we can trace in the story ron under Commodore Breese, two years ago, in tho those of which we heard at the time. The hero is ces a great many curious things which the boys will be delighted to hear of.
Tieknor \& Fields also pullish another sparkling book by Grace Greenwood, Storses Asd Legexpa
of Travel, For Crildrex, in which she collects
many of her pleasantest travel memories, and in
which the young will be interested. These books which the young will be interested. These books Stories and Legends-belong to the same class with Abbott's Histories and other similar books, which are far preferable for the use of the young, and the stnall stuff of which their books aro too often built. Pinot; a Sequel to the Swiss Family Robinson, published by Mayhew \& Baker, Boston. Few perience the delight of reading "The Swiss Famthe most enticing book of children's reading. This
sequel to it is very well done, abounding in adventure, and occasionally in fun. Boys that have grown up since they read the former book will not
find this dull. The ingenious intermingling of find this dull. The ingenious intermingling of
amusement and instruction, which was a characteristic of its predecessor, is preserved in the sequel with much skill
We have had lying on our table for some weeks
past a small volume, which we have not noticed for lack of space, and which we must even now pass with few words. Dr. Seyfarth's Sumahery of
Recent Discovibies in Egyptiay Chroyolo ar, etc. (with special reference to Dr. Abbott's Museum in New York), is worthy the careful pe-
rusal of all readers. Although differing essential ly from the learred Doctor in his views as well of chronology as of interpretation, it is still with great pleasure that we recommend this little volume to American press to this most interesting subject. Writing of hieroglyphics, we are reminded of an interesting fact which has recently come to our knowledge. The author of "Boat Life" brought are the ancient manuscripts of the Egyptians. One of these he left with Dr. Abbott in Cairo, and the other he brought to America. The former has been sent by Dr. Abvott to England, and we have seen a letter from Sir Gardner Wikinson, stating
that the British Museum has purchased it for fifty pounds - very respectable price for a manuscript The papyri in the New York Museum are regarded as the most valuable in the world, n
the celebrated collection at Berlin.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE. POLITICAL
Iv the Senate, on MINonday, January 4, a resolution
was introduced by Senator Davis to define the President authority, under the recent Act to promute the efficiency
of the insv. Senator Fessenden gave notice of a $F$ rencl
of Spoliation Bill. Senator Benjanin moved that quand
Spope
copies of the Dred Scott judgment be printed for the uxy
 Pugh introduced a bill pror the sor the andiniselion of Kanh
the Unilon The
Tas into the Thion under the Lecompton Constitation
 itele of that Constitution, reistive to slavery, shall bo
submitted to the direct vots of the qualified electors on
Che
 he President of the Convention; states that the election shall notember be cost, conatrued a a to to limitit or impair the tigithto of the people to at any time call a Convention for the pur-
pose of altering, amending, or anolithhing their form of

 moved for the documench relating to walker arrest
and the resoltion having been eularged so ato to includ
diocuments relating to Walker's operations prior to hi


 ty Lawz 3 f. Cobb moved a reeolution inquiring of the
Committee on Territories whether the organic Act of
Cta Utah should not bo repealed; adopted. Kill wail win-
troduced by Mr. Morrill ind reforrad anter bome debate,
to the Judiciary Committee, to punish polygamy in the Territitorie
On Tue
 have been wronged in Ireland, be transmitted to the
Secretary of state. Senator Fessenden obtained a ref


 M. Jones to be referred to the appropriate committees
 nard, and Lovejoy took part,
On Wednesday, ©th, in the Senate, Senator Crittenden


 local business was also trananacted. To the thitoune, biths
wero reported by Glancy Joued for the suppor of the
Military Academy: and by Jir. Washburn, for the better

 the Mesage, and the debate on Waiker's caso was con-
tinued by Mosran sickela, Haskio, Stepheos, Bliss, Bo-
Cock, and Gilmmer,
 noved for documents on etingration and its trouthes?
nad Senator Foot for oflcial correspondence on tho affirir of China. A Memage was likeriso received from the
ITreident on the arrest of Walker, with nccompanyigs




TIIE ADMINISTRATION PRO
WALKER.
General William Walker has published a long and
touching letter to the Preaident, praying for redrens for the wrongs tir has suffered, defending his whole course, and closing with the following:
A $A$ sion as there is a Cemtral
his native land, and deprived of hilin propenerylyad and ivilil
rights for the services he rendered us, in evil as well an good report, so long shall our time and our energies be doveted to the work of their restoration. A
bones of our companions in armen murdered
barouss decreo of the Costa Rican Government
 Justica which one day we will surely obtain.
The sentiment of the Administration on th
 In capturing Genoral Walker and his command, after
they had landed on the coll of Nicaragua, Commodore they had handed on thit eoill or Nicaragaa, Comimodore wit quite evident however, from the communicationshere-
with tranmitted, that this was done from pure and pa-
triotic motives and in sincerp triote motives,
moting the interesta and vidicating the honor of hil
country injuutice by the at of Commodore Paulding. This has
enured to hor beneft, and rellieved her from a dread invasion. Shie elone would have nay right to complain of
the violation of her territory, and it is quite certiln that she vill neever exerctserthis right. It unquestionably does
not belog ther invaders to complain in her name." not belong to her invaders to complain in her name.
But of Walker, expedition he eass: "Itwell deerves
the eevere punishment foflicted upon it by our laws It
 violater the principles or clirillizady, nations, and by none
manity held sacred by all
more than ty the peopl of the Cnited States Dirguise
 to reckless and lawless men to enlist under the bannafir ord-
any adventurer to rob, plunder, and murder the unoffending citizens
then harm,
He concluc
He concludes with the remark: "The truth fa, that no
Administration can succesfuly conduct the foreign as fairs of the country, in Central America or any wher else, if it is to oe interfered with at every step by lawle
military expeditions net on foot in the United Staten." THE SEXATE IS EXECOTIVE SESSION. The following officialis have also been conifmed: Bev.
eriey $L$ Criarke, Minister to Guatemala; K. Isman, Consul to Vera Cruz; Thomes B, Stephenson, Judge of New
Mexico; Theod ore Sedgwick, United States District-At
 the news from ctai. Late advioes from ULah report the army well, but the




 with two light batteries of art
will concentrate at Fort Leav.
line of march at an eariy day.
THE KANSAS imbroglio
No poltive news of the result of the election of 4th hat
been reecived; but the latest telegrams from 8 St . Louis
 itee-state men elected their ticket Considerable ex
citement has been caused by the adhesion of Goveraor
Wise, of Virginin, to tho sido of senator Dougha
some persons keca to think that Governor Denver will induce
the Frreestate party in Kansas to submilt to the Lecomp. an Constitutiong of state legislatures.
ander Several State Legiskatures have met during the week-
among others, thooe of New York, Massachusetts, Ohio Pennsylvania, Maryland, Maine, Ia the Legiliatature of
Marylund the membera, by a sote of fory three to
 tions on as they had disoovered, eontaine
tionty to which they belong.
Message of the governor of new york. Goveruor King refers at great length to the revilsion,
and recommend
Courth of their obliging the Banks tho holl onecanthis, he their liabiitities in specie, 1 In reference to the
cannees a dificit of $\$ 5,500,000$, to meet which there in only the loan of half a miliion not yet negotiated.
He conalders the Metropolitan Police Act asigan suceses.
 case. message of the governor of ouro. Goverraor S. P. Chase eent his annual Messaggo to the
Legialature of Oho on the thh instant The document Eoes pretty extensively into the affairs of the state, and the reiations exiating between the General and state Gor-
ernments and after long acount of the recent eollisione
of State and Federal authorities growing out of ariets of
 MEESAGE OF THE COVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS.
 th. The funded debt of the Common wealth is $\$ 1,34,000$,
Provinion has been made for $\$ 1,058,000$ of this debt, leav


 equal to that amount. The hanking capital of the Com
monvealth is $\$ 60,319,720$. The number of banking in-
titutions
 for every five dollars in paper. The Gooernor recom-
nends the suppremion of bank-notes under five dollarg

 or sas. © " There can be no object of higher importance
ithan that of determining npon what conditions the right
 judge expedient for that purpose" "In regard to Kansaas: Nothing but the direct intervention of federal inatuenee and If the Governmeng, with the seonetion of the peophe can force upon Kanmas
and vioene, 1 will be
againat free government
The Meesse the govermor of pexssylvania.
 Peunsylvanis have not prouented to satlofactory an as.
pect for a loug time. During the year overy demand
upon tho treaury has been promptly paid from the rer.


 pension of the banks, he witates that the amount realized
from the banks by the payment of one-fourth of one per
 geats a reform in the syatem of banking and manage-
ment, and recommends a modification of the tarif to
more libera protection of manufacturing, especially iron
interestas.

## 

 "A Boston correspondent of The Evening Post Eays: ner's place, who doen not earmestly wish that ho may re-
tanin it, though he should not speak another word init.
They wonld as roon level Bunker Hill because that is silent. His history talks. "John Van Buren made a
A Mobilie paper remarka: "John
thrilling



 A communitation in in the Rich yar of his age. Enquiver gives come interesting particulars of the history of Dr. Tur-
nippeed, the younga
peror Alexanden physicin to whom the Eecently sent the ercss of st. Anne. The
 Osten Sacken, who was the defender of the city, and who
has tetaifed o his fine nerits in a letter writen to the
Russina Governm ent.,

 Chapel, Boston (or which the Rev. Mr. Winkley, referred
to atove, is minister) from the text . What shall I do ot
be eaved $\mathrm{F}^{\prime \prime}$ ane to repat the lectures in February and March next
The New The New York eorrespondent of the Boston Transeript
says that D. Mackay was latery called upon by an in-
ventor with the model of a life-bont, and offiered a hun-
dred doilh the dred dollars if he would write a kong about it. The Doc-
tor acknowled ging the liberil the applicant added a fify byway of a higher bid, and
find ng this did poot inspire the muse, asked the poet 1 ,
he thought Longfellow would undertake the commision A Washington leter gives this eketch of Mr. Bernhisel,
the delegate in Congress from Utah Territory: The delegate is one of the moot tquitet and pleasant gen-
themen in the House, In deportuent, tone, and voico
perwon and conntenance permon and countenance, he bears a striking resemblance
to Robert J. Walker. He is a natve of Pennyylvania.
Ho looked haggard and worn anter his long joumey orer the plaing, on his firat arrivel, but has since recruitel
Althow




 your friends;" a fourth hoped he ""should never regret
having given his vote for Daniel $F$. Tiemann," to which having gion replied he hoped not. Prominent among the
the Maryor
visitor was Mr. Anthony TTemann, the father of Daniel
F. Tiemann. Father and con heartily congratuated e. Themana. Tather and won heartily corgraturatci
ench other. The venerable father then tok his reat
near where his near where his son was standing, and his countenanco
beamen with hoy ad happiness while the unceasing tide
of well-wishers pressed on ond pasel

 season he may be found any day iur his wateds; and and in the thit and
Eneilor trim on board his craft, enjoving the ero
old Tit e old tar. The helm he always holds. Some time since
he had an appointment to preach out of the city, and
rent on bo up to the appointed phicce, wecuied on Saturday afternoon crat and left his
hands on board, while, like Abraham at A Moriah he "up to wormhip and return, He Hut up with a friend at
night Among the fanily was a litile youngiter of ten
years ; he had a keen eye to fun, and the third heaven years; he had a keen eye to fun, and the third heaven
to his imagination wast the onnerrip of a yacht. He
went up to his fother and said, "Oh, father, ic Rev. Mr.









## FOREIGN NEWS.

 ENGLAND.
























THE WEDDIso PResexts.





another priscess to me marrird.
 lands bor on the teh september, 1330 , and the seom



Not many yoar sinco a cerrais gantiemen became in-





LORD F
, from " buinious, he encoantered in Pryiliment shoeme to iare newill who infert tho uttermoot parte of the Bittish



 Lord Paimertoa made terkible Escape.
The Fast Suffolk Railmay Compang are finking a well








france.
txtercessiox or ogorae sasd with tire mer





The Paris correspondensid medres.

 Atril for morler hary merder trial



 reppected fumity of Verine shao in mon forty-nine yario



 Violent death in thio aubject of tho nour pending inquiry


 Sume two carsse of tinco a mory homictide,



 nurnal readezvorous, and blow tit from tione to time ghe


 in renewing tho old friendoship, which he appeared great Nut, nd apoke to them gasyiy naif inothing had happened.

The Chatcoun do Juenfose is as builaing of








 the evidence and verdict



 This Puyta correspondent of the Herald telle tho follow-



 He Pringe was onducet:

 could too the teand of delight rolling over the rough





Ad duel has juat taken place in Parif which has been





 arm, and the mater betruinatedght and




 by degreen nequired dho dellocery of tooch which has en-









 RUSSIA.


















 poor vomen eoon found that the had deen tailitide tor the

 her child takeo from her",
PRUSSIA.
 SPAIN.







GREAT EARTHeDAKE AT NAFLES,
Angren





 Fotwownovements they yieliod, rookligg beck wand and



 y familues


 tulto f tho mimechief done liane noy yee been rocitrch. Arig loter from Romo of the obt nutime anys:"The



 atopped the veblele and proweected to tilo ho buwengers





 Cor next July, th actually opened to the putisie.

## as execotioner ficutiva for ms per-

 senteoced lo death by the court-martiel and while the demned men hule quieth thakiag tho itro of an insel





INDIA
Lhtegt news from the geat cr war. The latet new from Indin in dated at Dombay on the


 ared. During theme engrgementes sir Colln Campmbell mad forty others wounded. It was mid that sili Colitu



Brrapaud the treat banker ank Hearesen with 'his

A lady writes forme the Pujuati. "A fow days ngo








 A victras of sepor brutaltites. A writer fit the London NMCDiol Timesayn:" We heve



 ond




[^0]markets in large cities. We engrave on these pages a picture of the great Paris Market, Les Halles Centurale, which is one of
the preatest architectural works of the present Empire. It suggests important reflections on the subject of markets generally.
We are told that when the good old Greek colo-
nists, the filibusters of ancient time, landed on a strange shore to found a new "city," they invariarly devoted their first leisure, and the best land
they could find, to three public places-a templo to the gools, a market-place, and agymnasium. When thise were built or staked out, these old filibusters twin to take thought for their private dwellingas such, must neceesarily have remained an ornamontul establischment for some time, from the simple reason that the Greeks had nothing to sell, no one to buy, and no money to pay for purchases; but
during the period which elapeed before the market. durring the period which e eapeed beforo the market-
place becane really a place of trade, it was used as a plaee of meeting for the citizens, and was the sprang up, and the agora was filled with hucksters,
it continued to be the resort of political men, and it continued to be the resort of politital men, and
those general assemblies of citizens, at which all politital questions of moment were adjusted, were
held theres. $A$ similar custom prevailed at Rome, and in the cities which were dependent on Roman diminion. The fora were market-places, where
country people sold their produce: but on stated country people sold their produce: hut on otiat
nccasions the citizens met there to hear polit.
 Effected, the impulse was given from a forum.
Loound the great forum at Rome ran rows of stores, low, one- story buildings, divided by
pillars, without doors or windows; these were pillars, without doors or windows; these were
mostly occupied by money-changers, usurers,
 sold their wares in the open square, from pan-
niers on the becks of mules or asses
It does not appear that there were anns stalls, almost
each urade thad its own market elsewhere wit each trade hidi its ow
umple couveniences
ancients, that their ignorance was such the they despised trade. A Roman senator who was found guilty of trading was degraded; ; and
when the King of Persia heard of the marke when the King of Persia heard of the market
at Sparta, he declared that nothing need be feared from a people who met in a public place to cheat one another-though, for the matter
of that, the Spartans had very litte to boast of as commercial men.
Under the feudal tenure, the advantages of protuce son becane so oivious that the feudial loris usurped the right of licensing mark-
etts, nnd of eelling licenses for the same, In els, and of selling licesses for the same. In
Lngland tho right was assumed ty the Crown; towns, and towns where there was no market A variey of llws a and ortinances were made
in all Suropean countries to secure the safety anit valility of bargains made at markets; and
a lirse revenue was collected by sovereigns oor lisposed of at markets. were establishoed by wealthy lorits, and reminimed in their family - the privilege to use Misirket, which is the great vegetalile and flower market of the city of London, is the proper-
i $y$ of the Dukes of Bedford. The first great narket tuilding was receted at the cost of the house of Bedford, by Inigo Jones, during and quarter of a century this difice was torn down, hide aud granite columns ; a fine structure to le sure, and handsome enough, when garnish-
cal within with the beautiful fowers and rud-
 nudd in arrauggenent.
The lest london market, so far as distriluMito and the chechanical contrivance goo, is Billings market was so disgracefully managed that its hame became proverlial. Of late years, new
not very excellent arrangenents have beem made, by which the health and morals of the
fish-leaters and the conforf of purchasers are largely promoted. By an ingenious cots an ance the air is constantly ronewed. Fifty thouninute, and a corresponding quantity of fresh air is forced in. There, the supply of water is enorHous, and well distributed. For the general purevery minute, into a fountain standing in the centre of the marke, and allowed to escape through chaneres convenienty placed for the deaters. Be-
sides, a tun per minute of filtered water is forced into miniature gutters which pass through every The refuse and offal are carried into the Thames. No effort seems to have been made to preserve them for fertilizing purposes. The net result of these
arrangementa is that Bllingsgate is a healthy nrrange ements
place, without the thiasmatic tendencies which mighth have been expected. Excellent police regu-
lations, vhich are rigidy enforoed, still further improve this market. Fish which is in the least deyree tainted is instantly seized, confiscated, and
destroyed, and the yendor exposed to fine. This judicious revulation enables shrewd to lay in a stock of fish at low rates. At a late
hour in the afternoon, in summer especially, fishmongers will sell the balance of their stock at al-
most any price, for fear the strict and indefatigable most auy price, for fear the strict and indefatigable
inspectors should next morning pronounce it unfit for sale.
Another advantage which Billingggate Market possoases over almost all ther markets in the world
is that it has a port of its own, at which fish is un-
laden and handed up to the stalls without passing through the city.
Very different are other two great London mark-ets-avergate and smithnield. The former is the greatest mart in tondon for the sale of butchers
meat. It seems that in many instances the slaugh. ter-houses afe under the stalls. The butchers drive their sheep and cattle through the streets to their stalls; on arrival, a trap-door is opened ; in some instances the animals are seduced to descend an
inclined plane to the slau chter-houee but in others they are simply thrown down, and leff to remain senseless, bleeding, and with broken limbe, till their turn comes to be killed. From these subterranean and ill-ventilated cellars a poisonous efflu-
via is exhalced and allogether, acoording to the via is exhaled; and altogether, according to the
London writers, the market is a nuisance. So was London writers, the market ts n nisance. So was
Sinithfield, which was long the great catte market of the British metropolis. The sales of cattle and animal food generally amount to the large aggregate of $35,000,000$ annually, which is distributed among
some i 60 salesmen. The most frightful senes used some 160 salesmea. The most frightfal seenes used
to accompany the driving of cattle to this market; the reader of Punch is familiar with them. There are, moreover, adjacent to these markets, slaughterhouses which infect the neighborhood, and are made the subject of periodical remonstrances by the resi-
dents. No contrivance seems to have occurred to the civic authorities of Iondon to abate the nuisance of driving cattle tothese markets against their will. Oxen are to be seen every day coming in from the country in droves, the old plan of screw-

It was Napoleon the First who said that the poor should have their Louvre. He said so à propos of
the Marchés St. Sulpice, which was built under his reign in the Quartier St. Germain, and which certainly, as compared with our markets, or many oth-
erson the Continent of Euro palace.
It was left for his nephew, the present Emperor, to realize the idea in connection with the great have not visited Paris need to be told that the have not visited Paris neel to be tola that the
great market lies very nearly in the centre of the city, near the Seine, and close to the famous old Church of St. Eustache. It is a place of historical interest. Five centuries since the fate of the monDuring the long wars between the Kings of France and the Burgundian faction, and between France and England, the balance of power often rested with the Halles. Once the fishwomen of the Halles, backed, you may be sure, by a strong band King, and by so doing created so so strong an the pression in his favor, that a factious aristocracy abandoned the idea they had formed of dettroning him. Even the great King, Louis the Fourtenth, rejaicel at receiving a deputation from the women of the body. During the Revolution, the Central Market was one of the chief head-quarters of the revolutionists. Several clubs met in its immediate vicinity; and the war cous the market and their
streets. This space is occupied by ten building or market-houses, constructed of iron, glass, and will. Each markethouse rests on hollow iron and immenee windows shed a flood of light on the space beneath. Round each house runs a brick wall, to divide it and its dealers from the other establishments. The rain-water which falls upon the roof passes through spouts and pipes in the hollow
pillars into cisterns underground from when pumped up as occasion requires. Ench market. pumped up as occasion requires. Each market-
house is appropriated - after the Eastern bazar rashion-to the sale of one particular article or commodity. There is a building for auction sales, another for butcher's meat, another for game, aner for cooked meats, another for butter, evys, and cherse, another for poultry, another for salted provisions, another for flowers, and so on.
Each building is calculated to contain 280 stalls, Each building is calculated to contain 280 stalls,
of two square yards ench. Each is separated from its neigqbor by an iron grating, or a wooden parhition. The farniture of each varies according to ment, each stall contains miniature ponds in which live fish can swim about and even get fattened for he table. In others again, rows of shelves and cessity of uncouth barrels and baskets, Each build-ing-all being circular-is traversed br two highways which cross each other at the centre of the structure; a fountain stands exactly at the centro

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ing the tail leing still the favorite method of driving them in the desired direction. Since Smithfield market was shut up these remarks do not ap-
ply to it, but they are not far from the truth so far ply to it, but they are not far from the truth so far
as concerns Whitechapel or Aldgate market. A recent Special heport of the Medical Officer of Heelth to the Strand district, on slaughter--houses, deseribes a culminating abomination in the butchering of meat: " But confining myself strictly to
a conmon-sense view of the subject, let me ask you for a moment if you consider it ordinarily deeent that some of the meat which is sold in this district
should, with the consent of the locel authoriey, be permitted to be killed in an underground slaughteringcellar, in which the water-closet used by the butcher's men is situate, and the meat hung up within
two or three feet of such closet; or that sheep, wor or three feet of such closet; or that sheep,
previously to being killed, should be kept in the water-closet adjoining the slaughtering-cellar or kitchen, with their heads literally in the pan of the closet? Need I remind you that sheep are habitually kept in many of these underground slaughter-
ing-places for at
least twenty-four hours prior to being killed? This is no exaggerated picture ; and the very facts deseribed were witnessed by a gentleman who accompanied me in my inspections-a
member of the board." Surely the meat which member of the board. Surely the meat which these men sell must be to other men poison. channel is crossed, and the Paris marikets fall under review. They do order these matters better in France.
male assistants-butchers, cooks, porters, etce--
forneda a standing club, which sat permanently, and very frequently interfered with tangible effect in cd the people of the Halles; and fat Louis the Eighteenth was gracious to a deputation which they sent him, though he intimated to his Minister of Police that he would not like to receive another. Iis olfactory nerves were peculiarly sensitive. Louis Philippe was at one time very popular at the
Halles; but the fishwomen being very Democratic at heart, when the King began to backslide they ell away from him, and even, according to report, were accessory to the attempt to murder him, which put an end to his solitary walks through the city. Under the Repablic of 1888, the people of Les Haties
rose at once to signal importance. Deputations of fishwomen were honoraboly reeeived by Lamartine, and even by Cavaignac, and for some weeks the rable which collected in the market assumed to direct the Government in matters of foreign as well Somestic policy. It need hardly be added that
the ladies and gentlemen of the market lave been relieved from political anxieties under the rale of the present Emperor. They are treated with uncommon civility so long as they confine their atterances to cries of " Vire $r$ E Empereur ?" and their acwhen they outstep these limits, the police have a few hints for their ear.
The space absorbed by the Central Market is about 20,000 square yards, including the cross
but in order to prevent a aseless waste of water and also, leat the arir of the place should be wniduly
moist, the fountain only flows when a spring pressed; ; thus every one who desiren water cang os tain it in abundance, but when it is not required the fountain is quiescent. These admirable buildings are so contrived that the temperature within atmosphere outsided degrees lower than that of the ingly higher during the winter; a boon of no solen der value to the venders of fresh animal food. But the most curious part of the Central Marke of Paris is the underground story. One story be low ground there is another market as spacious ai uate, and a vass amount of business is tans ancted Air from above is obtained by ingenious machines or ventilation, and stupendous windows furnish an abundant supply of light. The market, however Thalace
There is a railway terminus there, with trains incessantly arriving and departing, and a crowd round the peassage and to the regions above. All live constanty thronging
ren and dead stock from the country destined for th Central Market must come by this railway. The ine enters a tunnel near the outside barrize of the to the market. There it under streets and houses and the cars which have received their loarknees mutton, game, poultry, oysters, fisb, etc., from
all parts of France, discharge thom at the foot the inclined plane which leads direct to the stall. By this conisives are only too frequently-by droves of cattle and flocks of sheep. No Parisian's nose is ever offended or his eyes shocked by the sight of a farmer's cart laden with fresh meat on his way to market. Connected with the subterranean railway terminus is a sink, which roceives rrom above all markets. Butchers, poulterers, and dealers in all kinds of produce, throw their waste into this sink, and see it instantaneously disappear from sight and from smell. It is not lost, however. Men are ready to shovel it into vans prepared for it; in
which it travels every few hours to dépôts outside the barriore, where it is sold to farmers for manure. Since the science of agriculture has begun to be understood in Paris, the demand for this kind of manure has become enormous, and the offal which the
butcher throws away in the morning is often ferbutcher throws away in the morning is often fer-
tilizing the earth before night. It is stated that were it twice as plentiful it could be readily sold at renuunerative prices
This Central Market, is, in fact, one of the most wonderful works of the French Empire. One only practical purposes, it is as far superior to our markets as these latter are to the markets of some Far West village. It is, besides, one of the most elegant and beautiful architectural monuments of Paris.
num. Still it continued to be used as a market. In 1700, Mr. Valentine informs us that there were
two flesh and one fish market in the city; but it was nosh till 1731 that every day in the week except
waty Sunday was pronounced to be a market-day; at which time, it would appear from the Montgomerie grant, that there were five markets in the city-far more than would seem to have been required for a
town such as New York was at that time. town such as New York was at that time private property of the citizens of the ward in which they stood, and subject solely to the control of these citizens. In 1735 the Common Council assumed charge of all the markets, abolished all
fees, and leased the stalls to butchers. Strange to say, the influence of the shopkeepers was such that ali huxters were excluded from the markets. The Corporation likewise undertook to kecp the markets in repair. It would appear that corporations of that day were but little better than those of our
own; after six years' trial of the administration of the market business, the Common Council agreed that some less burdensome method should be tried, and accordingly, in 1741, leases of each market for one year were sold at auction. The aggregate
amount of the product of the leases averaged \& 500 amount of the product of the leases averaged $\$ 500$ of the property had quadrupled.
After the evacuation of the city by the British the markets were repaired by the Common Council; they needed it sadly, most of them having been very badly used by the troops, and having had no
when they are compared with the great marksets of when they are compared with the great markets of distance as our municipal government is inferior to hat of European capitals. They are neither built, nor ventilated, nor distributed, nor regulated in manner worthy of New York, or calculated to serve the interests of trade,
chasers and the public.
It has been urged that our markets should be dissevered from municipal control, and left entirely o the management of private individuals ; that the ground should be sold, with the buildings on it; and the asle of heef and country produce than with that of paper or flour. One strong argument in favor of this change is the superior success of the private over the public markets. Many butchers and ious parts of the city, and have been ats to paheavier renta than the city receives from any of our public markets. Hence the inference that the failure of our pubic markets, as pecuniary enterprisea,
due to the incapacity of a public body like the government to compete with private enterprisc. There can be no ques where two hundred people assemble to sell the same articles, than in isolated shops scattered through the city. The private markets at present in existence obtain customers because they are nearer the residences of lazy house-
keepers than the public markets; but their prices

What will he do with it? by sir e. bulwer hytron

Corollaries from the problem suggested in Chayters V 1
sod VII.
Broan daylight, nearly nine o'clock indeed,
and Jasper Losely is walking buck to his in from the place at which he had dined the evening before. He has spent the night drinking,
gambling, and though he looks heated, there i no sign of fatigue. Nature in wasting on this man many of her most glorious elements of happiness, had not forgotten a Herculean conways drinking and never drunk. Certainly it it seldom hapiens that he sickly are wuats, that ed. Criminals are generally athletic-constitm tion and conscience equally tough; large back to their heads-strong suspensorial musclesdigestions that save thenu from the over-fin be vigorous in the human being, when the mo safeguards are daringly overleaped. Jasper was not alone, but with an acquaintance he had made at the dimuer, nnd whom he invited to his arm in arm. Very unlike the brillingut Loselyyoung man under thirty, who scemed to have washed out all the colons of youth in dirty Water. His eycs dull, their whites yellow
his complexion sodden. His form wns thick set and heavy; his features pug, with a cross of the buil- log. in dress, a specimen of the fias the turf, or more often, perhaps, in the ling,
Belcher neckeloth, with an immense pin representing a jockey at full gallop, cut
away coat, corduroy breeches, and boots away coat, corduroy breeches, nnd boots
with tops of a chalky white. Yet, withal with tops of a chalky white. Yet, withal,
not the air and walk of a genuine born and bred sporting man, even of the vulgar order. Something ahout him which reveal the pretender. A would-be bawk with a
pigeon's liver-a would-le sporteman with a cockney"s nurture.
Sespectable connections His an orphan of tations chiefly rest on an uncle frum who as godfather, he takes the loathed name of Samuel. He prefers to sign himself Adol phus; he is popularly styled Dolly. For his present existence he relies ostensibly on
his salary as an assistant in the house of a London tradesman in a fashionable way of business. Mr. Latham, his employer, has made a considerable fortune, less by his shop than by discounting the bills of his customers, or of other borrowers whom the loan
draws into the net of the custom. Mr. La draws into the net of the custom. Mr. Laly Poole. Dolly has often thus been enabled to pick up useful pieces of information ns to the sporting world as might apply to Mr. Lasly Poole has many sporting friends the Iy Poole has many aporting friends ; he has
also debts. He has been a dupe, be is now a rogne; but he wants decision of character to put into practice many valua-
ble ideas that his experience of dupe and lis development into rogue suggest to his whenever a shabby trick can be safely done he is what he calls "lacky." He has con ceived a prodigious admiration for Jasper
Losely, one cause for which will be explained in the dialogue about to be recorded; another cause for which is analogous to that
loving submission with which some ill-conditioned brute acknowledges $n$ master in the hand that has thrashed it. For at Losely's first appearance at concladed, being netted rious airs of snperiority which that roystere assumed, mistaking for effeminocy Jnsper' elaborate dandyism, and not recognizing in the bravo's elegant proportions the tiger-like
strength of which, in truth, that tiper-like suppleness should have warned him, Dolly Poole provoked a quarrel, and leeing him self a stout fellow, nor unaceustomed to athdetic exercises, began to spar; the next mofill sprawl on the floor; and, two minutes after ward, the quarrel made up by conciliating banqueters, with every bone in his skin seemin,
still to rattle, he was generonsly blublering out that he never bore malice, and shaking hand with Jasper Losely as if he had found a benefactor. But now to the dialogne. Jaspen. "Yes, Poole, my hearty, as you say;
that fellow trumping my best club lost me thi last rubber. There's no certainty in whist if oue last rubber.
has a spoon
PooLE. Poole. "No certainty in every rubber, bu next to certainty in the long run, when a man plays as well as you do, Mr. Losely. Your win
nings to-night must have nings though you had a bad partner pretty large hand;-pretty large-ch "" Jasper (carelessly). "Nothing to talk of-a
few ponies!" few ponies!
Poole.
Poole. "More than a few ; I should know," first rubber "~ No when I saviv your play on thet Pool.s. "No, when 1 knw your play on the
first rubber, 1 cut ont, and bet on you; and very grateful to you 1 am . Rrill you would win more with a partner who understood yonr game.,
The shrewd Dolly paused a moment, and leaning significantly on Jasper's nrme, ndded, in a half whipper, "I do ; is is a French one." Jasper did not change color, but a quick rise of the eyebrow, and a slight jerk of the neck,
betrayed some little surprise or uneasiness ; how-

Our illustration, It it not gratifing to one's patriotism to turn
from the description of the Central Market of Paris to the markets of New York. The contrast may, bowever, be useful: we are always on the mend. Through the kindness of Mr. Valentine, Clerk of the Common Council, we are enabled to furnish a few historical memoranda of our city markets.
The first market of which we have any record was established by a city ordinance bearing date just 202 years ago; the site was "on the beach opposite Hans Kiersted's house;" the market-day was Saturday. Thirty years afterward, under the En-
glish government, there were three market-days; the market was removed to "the vacant space be fore the Fort"-the present Bowling Green ( $($ ); and butchers were required to erect stalls at their own expense. A singularly-worded ordinance of 1691 acquaints us with the division of business, directing that "there be two markets for fiesh kept-one
in the Broadway the other under the trees by the
Slip. Fish shall be brought into the dock over against the City Hall, or the house that Long Mary formerly lived in." The spot indicated was near the head of Coenties Slip; but who was Long Mary,
who is immortalized in this fishy connection? who is immortalized in this fishy connection? Slip" took away all the business from the old establishment in Broadway; for we find that the markethouse in Broadway was rented in 1694 to Henry
Crosby, butcher, for seven years, at $\mathcal{L 1}$ per an.
repairs for many years. After the Revolution the practice of letting the markets to individuals ap-
pears to have been abandoned; we find the Mayor, who was ex afficio Clerk of the Markets, reporting that the market fees collected by him amounted to nearly $£ 690$, of which the Common Council allow A new plan was tried A new plan was tried in 1196. Stalls in the old
Fly Market, at the foot of Maiden Lane, were sold to butchers at prices ranging from $£ 20$ to $£ 530$. When the Fly Market was pulled down, in 1822 , and the Fulton Market established, the butchers who had purchased stalls twenty-six years before
sued the Corporation for damages, and-such is the luck of the city-actually obtained reimbursement of the total amounts they had paid.
For some time during the present century the
choice stalls in the city markets were disposed of nt a premium to butchers; and competition at one time ran so high that very choice stalls sold for which This system was absandoned in 1835 ; since There are at present in New Yorik twelve markots, which altogether bring the city in debt many thoussand dollars a year, the fees and rents of stand and cellars falling considerably short of the ex-
penses of repairs, salaries, and gas. None of these markets, it may be safely said, is worthy of so grent a city as this. Though Fulton and Washington Markets are vast improvements on the es tablishments which filled their place in the days
of our ancestors ; though the new Tompkins Mark-
are notoriously higher than are obtained at Fulton rily less. It is undeniable that the public interest four medel morkets, with the crection of threc or stands apiece, than by the establishment of a thousand private markets,
This, however, does not touch the question whether such public markets should be under the control of the corporation or the property of private
individuals. According to the teaching of experience and analogy, it would appear that suc markets, established under municipal authority,
and subject to a certain specific municipal auper and subject to a certain specific municipal sup
vision, would be more succesful, enterprises, if they were in the hands of private individuals, than if they remained in those of the corporation. But in either cave, to insure succesa, and to make them worthy of general public sup markets now in existence, and some approach all events-to the model market which we engrave elsewhere.
After the lack of water reservoir is built there wint be mo can always be had with arpers, lation. Sound regulations rigidly carried out ane likewise within the scope of possibility, provided much import mayora. The subject is one or ton consumers, to the advance of trade, and to the consumers, to the advance of trace, and
public health, to be passed over lightly.
ever, here joined without hesiation-"French oit trumps than there is with English players." "And with a player like you,", said Poole, Jut." ${ }^{\text {Japper }}$ turned round sharp and short, the Jasper turned round sharp and short; the
lard, cruel expression of his mouth, little seen
of lute, came back to it. Poole recoiled and of hate, cambe back to it. Poole recoilec, and mean to offend youn, Mr. Losely, but to caution.' "There were two knowing corcs, whio, if they money without a row, and they would have scen
low they lost it; they are sharpers-yon served thein rightht-don't be angry with me. You want ${ }^{n}$ partner-so do $I$, youn play better than $I$ do winnings, and when you come to town I'll in-
troduce rou to a pleasant set of young fellows-
green."
 His arm was seized hy Mir. Ruqge. "She's
gone -fled "" gasped the manager, breathess. "Mne-Hed", grasped the manager, breathless. "Go on and order brenhfast," said Losely to Mr. Poote who was listening too inquisitively.
If. drow the manager anay, "Cant you keep
fourt tongue in your head before strangers? the oint tongue in your head bere
"Out of the lattico, and fifteen feet high!"
"Any sheet lcet hanging out of the lattice?
Any sheets left hanging out of the lattice? "Then she did not go without help--some-
oody mast have thrown up to her a rope-ladider - nothing so easy- Lone it myself scores of a moon-at least there in not a man in the
moon ; one must dismiss, then, the idea of $a$ rope-ladder-top precocious. But ane you quite
sure she is gone p not tiding in some cupboard?
Sit sure she is gone? not hiding in some eurpboard?
Surrel-very odd. Have you seen Mrs, Crane "Yes, just come from her; she thinks that
villain Waife must have stolen her. But I want you, Sir, to come with me to a magistrate",
"Magistrate! I-why ?-nonsenso-set the on that she is your lawful
 "Hang it, what a bother! I hate magistrates,
 "God! Powers above"
lis way,"
"Gool
"But if he took her off how did he get at her? It nust have been preconcerted."
"Ha! true. Bat she has not been suffered to speak to a sooll not in the company-Mrs. "Perlaps at the performance last night some ${ }^{\text {"But if }}$ Waife ha
seen him; my troop would have known hime "Well, well, ot owhat you think best. I'I tall on You after breakfast; ; let me go now.
Busta? basta ?" Losely wrenched himself from the manager,
nd strode off to the inu; then, ere joining Poole, he soaght Mrs. Crane.
"This going before a magistrate," said Lose4y, "to depose that I havo made over my child
io that blackguard showman-in this tove, too -after such luck as I have had, and where thirht puchepects are opening on me, is most
dizarreeasle. And supposing, when we have traced Sorphy, she shoupld boing, weally with we have man-awkward! In shotrt, my dear friend, ny
dear Bollaw (Losely could be very cooxing when
it was worth his while) "fyou just manare this for me. I have a fellow in the next room waiting to brenkfast; as soon as breakfast is over I
shail he off to the race-ground, and so slirk that ranting old bore; you'th call on him instead, and lefore sho could answer.
Mrs. Crane found it no easy matter to soothe
the infuriate manager, when lhe heard Losely was gone to amuse himself at the race-course. Mr. Rugze's anger, or assist his investigations. Left thus to his own devices, Rugqe, however. le pan to institute a sharp, and what promised
to be an effective investigation. Ho ascertained tailvay or by any the pullic not lent by the
 enlisisted the sympathy of the police, who confi-
dently assured him that they had ${ }^{2}$ net-work dently assured him that they had 'a net-work
over.the three kingdoms ;' no doubt they have, and we pay for it; but the meshes are so large
that any thing less than a whale must he silly indeod if it consent to bo canght, Mugges s.s suspicions wero directed to Waife-he could col-
lect, however, no evidence to confirm them. No person answering to Waifo's description had was clusc on the right scent ; for, insisting upon
Waifs'sone eve and lisis possessioa of a white
doz, he was told by sereral witnesses that a man blind of two eyes, and led by a allack dog, had been close before the stage, just previous to the to that rery man; atl the Thespinan companyy
had observed him; allo f them had known Waife familiarly for years; and all deposed that any creaturo more unlike to Waife than the blind
man could not be turned out of Nature's workman coula not be turned out of Nature's work-
found out the wayside inn in which he had taken a lodging for the night; and there it was ascer-
tained tained that he had paid for his roon before--
hand, stating that he should start for the race course carly in the morning. Rugge himself
set out set out to the race-course to kill two exirds win
one stone - catch Mr. Losely-examine the blind man himself
He did catch Mr. Losely, and very nearly
caught something else-for that tenteman was caught something else-for that gentleman waa
in a ring of noisy horsemen, monuted on a hired hack, and loud as the noisiest. When Rugge came up to his stirrup, and began his harangue, Losely turned his hack round with so sudden an appliance of bit and spur that the animal lash-
ed ount and its heel went within ed out, and its heel went within an inch of thic
manager's cheek-bone. Before Rugge could re cover Losely was in a hand gallop. Butut the blind man!! Of course Rugge did not find him? You are mistaken; he did. The blind man was
there, dog and all. The mannger spoke to him there, dog and all. The mannager spoke to him, and did not know him from Adam.
Nor have you or I , my venerated
right whatsoever to doubt whether Mr. Mugge could be so stolidly obtuse. Granting that blind
sailor to be the veritable William Waifo-Will iam Waifo was a man of genius, taking pains to appear an ordinary mortal. And the ance-
dotes of Munden, or of Bamflyde Moore Carev, suffice to tell us how Protean is the power of
 ated reaters, not to recognize a man or genins,
even when he takes no particular pains to esten years our next-door neighbor-he may dine
 be as familiar to our eyes as our arm-chair-hiss
voice to our ears ns the click of our parlor-clock voice to our ears as the click of our parlor-chock

- yet we are never more astonished than when III of a sudden, some bright day, it is discorered that our next-dor neivhorid-a man of genius.
Did you ever hear tell of the life of $a$ man of
genius, but what thero were numerons witnesses genius, bat what there were numerous withesses Who deposed to the fact, that until, perfidious
dissembler, hie liared up and set the 'Thames on fire, they had never seen any thing in lim-ani a poor creature-But a Max of Gexics The woold as soon have suspected him of being the
Cham of Tartary! Nay, candid renders, are Cham of Tartary: Nay, candis reathers, are to recognize the man of genius, till ho has paid his penny to Charon, and his passport to immortal-
ty has been duly examined by the custom-house officers of Styx! When one half the world drag Wrth that same next-door neighbor, place him yez! Found a man of genius! Public property -oven to inspection!"' does not the other haif the vorld put on its spectacles, turn up its nose, and
cry, "That $n$ man of genius, indeed! Pelt him! -pelt him!" Then of course there is a clatter, what the valgar call a a sindy," round the pedhis scoffen, the poor man gets horribly mauled about, and drops from the perch in the midst
of the row. Then they shovel him over, elap a of the row. Then they shovel him over, clap a ,
graat stone on his relics, wipe their forclieads, great stone on his relics, wipe their forcelieads,
shake hands, compromise the dispute, the one half the world admitting that ino man; the other half allowing that though he was an ordinary man, he was still a genius. And so on to the
next pedestal with its "Hic stet," and the next next pedestal with its "Hic stet,"
great stone with its "Hic jacet."
The manager of the Grand 'Thentrical Exhivition gazed on the blind sailor, and did not know Lim from Adum


##   -idreates for dinner ; appetile, ast then up.

Elated with the success which had rewarded his talents for pecuniary speculation, and dis-
missing from his mind all thoughts of the fugitive Sophy and the spoliated Rugge, Jasper Lose friend, Mr. Yoole. He left Arabella Crane to perform the same journey, unattended; but that grim lady, carefully concealing any resentment
nit such want of gallantry, felt assired that she at such want of gallantry, felt assured that she
sloould not be long in Loondon without being houored by his visits. in renewing
Crane had contrived to establish orer Jnsw that kind of influence which a vain man, full of schienues that are not to be told to all the world,
but which it is convenient to discuss with some but which it is convenient to discuss with some
confidential friend who admires himself too highly not to respect his secrets, mechanically y yellds to a wounan whose wist are superior to hisi own.
It is true that Jasper, on his return to the metropolis, was not magnetically attracted toard Poodden Place; nay, days and even weeks capsed, and Mrs. Crane was not tladdened
his presence. But she knew that her influence was only suspended-- not extinct. The body at-
tracted was for the moment kept from the body tracted was for the monent kept from the body
nttracting by the abnormal weights that had attracting by the abnormal weights that had
dropped into its pockets. Restore the body thus temporarily counterpoised to its former
lightness and it would turn to Podden Place ns the needle to the Pole. Meanwhile, oblisious of all such natural laws, the disloyal Jasper had fixed himself as far from the reach of the mag-
net as from Bloomsbury's remotest rerge is st. net as from Bloomsturys remotest verge is st .
James's animated centre. The apartment he engaged was showy and commodiouss. He add-
ed larvely to his wardrobe-his dressinq-c-ase his trinket-box. Nor, le it here observel, was Mr. Losely one of thoso beauish brigands who
wear tawdry scarfs orer soiled linen, and paste rings upon unwashed digitals. To do him jus-
tice, the man, so stony-hearted to others, loved tenderness, lavished upon it delicate attentions, and gave to it the very best he could afford. He was no coarse debauchee, smelling of bad cigars
and ardent spirits. Cigars indeed among his ries (at worst the rare peccadillo of a cigarette--spirit-drinking was; but the monster's digestion was still so strong, that he could have drunk out a ain parec, and
havesniffed the jasmin or heliotrope on the dainty cambric that wiped the last drop from his lips. Had his soul been a tenth part as clean as thic form that belied it, Jasper Losely had been snint! His apartments secured, his appearance was an equipare in keeping; he hired a smari cabriolet with a high-stepping horse, and, to ${ }^{\circ}$ behind it, a groom whose size had been stunted in infancy by provident parents designing himm to earn his bread in the stabies as a light-weight heary liquors. In short, Jasper Losely set up heary liquors. In stort, Jasper Losely set ur
to be a buck abont town; in that capacity Dolly Poole introduced him to sereral young gentle men who combined commercial vocations with
gporting tastes : they could not but priticipate spporting tastes ; they could not but participate
in Poole's admining and somewhat envious respect for Jasper Losely. There was indeed nboin ancy. Deteriorated from carlier youth though the beauty of his countenance might be, it was
still undeniably handsome; and as force of musstill ndemiably handsome; and as force or mus ing men, so Jasper dazzled many a gracilis puer the had the ambition to become an athlete, witu hie rare personal strength which, asif in tie ex condescend to dis lay, by feats that astonished the curious and frightened the timid-such as bending a poker or horse-shoe, between hand eleganty white nor unadorned with rings-or
lifting the weight of Samuel Dolly by the waistband, and holding him at arms-lengh, wiin a hayfurber ten to one hat he coufa stand hut of the witl man, so ine an animal, was something to boost he had also a falso bonhommie ; it was true that he was somewhat imperions, swargering, bully
ing-but he was also off-hand and jocund; and ns you knew him, that sidelong look, that defy ing gait (look and gait of the man whom the into a wortd which did not cut him, and his exterior was improved ty the atmosphere.
Mr. Losely professed to do dislike general society. Drawing-rooms were insipid; clubs full of old fogies. "I am for life, my boys," said Mr.

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Mr. Losely, therefore, his hat on one side lounged into the saloons of theatres, accompa-
nied by a colort of juvenile admirers, their hate on one side also, and returued to the pleasantest little esuppers in his own apartment. There for some, nnd alther for So puisant Losely's vitality, and so blessed by the stars his luck, that his form seemed to wax stronger and his purse fuller by this "life.",
No wonder he was all for a life of that kind; No wonder he was all for a life of that kind him grew thinner and thinner and poorer and poorer; a fow weeks made theír cheeks spectral and their pockets a dismal void. Then as some dropped off from sheer inanition, others whom hey had decoyed by their praises of "Life" and is hero, came into In a space of
whist-player was left upone the fild brief not the victo-
 rew, whom Nature had endowed more liberally
than Fortune, still retained strength enough to than-iortune,
sup-if asked;
"Plague on it," said Losely to Poole, as one afternoon they were dividing the final spoils. Your friends are mightily soon cleaned out ; and we must hit on some new plan for replencan't help you to make them more useful? ?' Said Dolly Poole, who was looking exceedingly bilious, and lad become a martyr to
clironic lheadache, "My relations are prigs! Some of them give me the cold shoulder, oth-ers-a a great deal of jaw. But as for tin, I
might
gell sell serape a flint for it. My nncle Simh is more anxious albont my sins than the other codqers, becanse he is my godfather, and he will put me in the way of being respectable. My liead's splittinz
ed Losely "Good fillow, uncle Sam! Hell put you in the way of tive; nothing else makes
"Yes-so he anys; a girl with moner-""
and she shall he tied to yon." Samuel Dolly did not appear to relish the idea of such an introduction. "I have not been
introduced to her myself $"$ said he. "But if introduced to her myself," said he. "But if
yon adrise me to be spliced, why don"t you get
spliced jouself? can be at no loss for an heiress.
"Heiresses are the most horrid cheats in the world," said Losely: " there is always some fa--
ther, or uncle, or fusty Lord Chancellor whose consent is essential, and not to be had. Heiresses in scores have been over head and ears in
Iove with me. Before I I left Paris, I sold their
I locks of hair to a vig-maker-three great trunksful. Honor bright. But there were only two
whom could have saffly allowed to run away
with me; and they were so closely watched, poor things, that I was forced to leave them to their fate-early graves! Don't talk to me of
heiresses, Dolly, I have been the victim of hoir heiresses, Dolly, have been the victim of heir-
esses. But a rich widow is an estimalle crean ure. Against widows, if rich, $\mathbf{I}$ have not a word to say; and to tell you the truth, there is a widow whom I suspect I have fascinated, and whose connection 1 have a particular private reason for
deeming desirable who is a deske in : She has a whelp of a son, in-law, would not I be a spoke in his? Id teach the boy' "life,' Dolly." Here all trace of benuty at him pushed Jaspers face, and Poole, staring at him, pushed away his chair. "But"-consion of lesity, regaining his more ussual expre quite sure what the widow has, besides her son, in her own possession; we shall see. Meanwhile, is there-no chance of a rubber to-night?
"None; unless you will let Brown and \$mith play None; unless you will let Brown and smith ${ }^{\text {play upon tick." }}$ "Pooh! but
he can borrow from ?n Robinson, he has nn aunt "Robinson! spiting blod, with an attack of
delirimam tremens - - -
"Can sorrow from the goblet flow?" said Loseno coats to this stomach, but you and I, Dolly
Poole, have stomachs thick as pea-jickets, and Poole, hay
proof ns
Poole f
Poole forced a ghastly smile, while Losely, gayly springing up, swept his share of booty ini
his pockets, slaped his com hrade on the his pockets, slapped his comrade on the hack,
and said-"Then, if the mountain will not come to Mohammed, Mohammed must po to the mount ain! Hang whist, and up with rouge-ct-1-noir!
lhave an infullible method of winning-onls, it requires capital. You will club your cash witl mine, and rill play for both. Sup here to-night,
and well po to the hell afterward." Samuel Dolly had the most perfect confidence in his friend's science in the art of gamblings
and he did not therefore dissent from the posal made. Jasper gave a fresh touch to lii oilet, and stepped into his cabriolet. Poole lodging-too ill for his desk, and with a stronie desire to take to his bed.

## the ebony box.

EarLY in June, in the spring of 1855, it chanced eastern shore of Manhattan, in the vicininty of the ferry of Astoria, I turned off through a narrow lane ing midway in fint of a well-cultivated gardel. There were indications of wealth, or at least of competency, about the place, and an air of neatues and elegance which pleased my fancy, prone 28 i the fuir. My horse a livery saddle-lack, wa truck with equal admination at the greenness of the grass and herlage within the inclosure, and insisted upon looking at it over the paling. The
house, of wood, painted of a delicate cream--color, with white cornices and window-frames, was near ly covered in some parts with sweetbrier, and tho
white climbing-rose of our grand-parents, now so ranely seen.
The green blinds of the windows were open on the eastern side, and at one of these two heads of laxen-haired clildren, with pippin cheeks and
roguish eyes, attracted me. They leaned too fur out of the window, and the mother had just caught each rather roughly behind; as she drew them bock, our eyes met, and I recognized the beautiful fice of my friend Alice Liston, of former years. The Pecognition was mutual. I heard a little screan
of surrrise. Alice disappeared from the wind and reappeared at the front door. I whe wind o sceept the cordial invitation which she gave me to come in.
"How did you get into this pretty house? where
have you been these five years? how came lietlo have you been these five years? how came little
Dick and Alice by those round, finally, where, in the name of patience, is that hus wand of yours?"
him," she said bushing with more till you see him,", she said, blushing with delight, and prees

ing both my hands with genuine and cordial friens | $\substack{\text { ing both } \\ \text { lines. } \\ \text { I foll }}$ |
| :---: |

Trolowed her through the house and into the Yarden, where, under a grape-arbor which he was
pruning and training on the lattice, I found my ld friend Liston, the wheel-wright, wo inclies tallibues of health and prosperity, To find the the hues ot heath and prosperity. To find the pale
and stooping workman of former days transformed to such a shape, gave me a shock of pleauurable
surprise. He was no less gratified than I at the surprise. He was no less gratified than I at the
chance that brought us again together, and the chance that brought us again together, and the
afternoon slipped away pleasantly enough in tring anternoon sippled away ple
ing old times to memory.
Alice, assisted ly a rosy Swiss serving maid en tea for us on the porch, where we could see the
sunset. The air was warme the eky clear, and the sunset. The air was warm, the sky clear, and the
stars came out, as we chatted pleasantly, hrightenstars came out, as we chatted pleasantly, brightentures of former days. At nine, Alice carried of the children to bed, after a sharp struglle with lit the Dick, and a shower of tears from his sister; Liston, meanwhile, puffing nervously at his cigar. As soon as they were out of ear-shot, "Alice," the heart to check her in any thing. She has suffered so many privations it would be crucl to ing neart, howerer, she is the thood mother; and
and prosperity has lrought out graces and qualities in "Well, Liston, all this is new and delightul. But, to say the truth, I am positively unhappy till I hear by what chance it happencod."
nat hoped for it Eive, Neme ous when we
least hoped for it. Five years ago, when you went
to Europe, I was earnaing some ifteen dollars a
week at my trade, losing a third of my time, too
with illness and bad luck,". Little Alice was only
"Yes, I remember that. "Yes, I remember that. Little Alice was only
two weeks old, and the mother quite feble." two weeks old, and the mother quite feeble." Street, in a cheap ne
on the third floor."
"I was there I paid you my last visit.
"You left me at ten in the evening.
"You left me at ten in the evening. bed for myself in the front room, just opposite the
door. There was a square table, or light-stand, by
the side of the bed." "Yes,"
" side of the bed."
"
"As soon as you left me I lay down to read,
placing the candle on the table." placing the candle on the table.
"I have read through many hundred volumes in that way. That night, about twelve, I fell asleep, and the first thing that met my eyes in thg
morning was a square box, resting on the table. morning was a square box, resting on the table.
It was of ebony, bound with brass. On the end It was of ebony, bound with brass. On the en S. P. Lo, the initials of my name. The thax had
no lock nor hinges. I saw that to open it the brass hoops must be cut with a file and removed. It was
in size about equal to a small writing-desk, such as in size about equal to a small writing-desk, such as
ladies use for their gilt-edge correspondence. At venience of lifting and carrying. I observed that the table had been moved about three feet from the bed. The candle, which was half-burned when I fell asleep, was inverted in the socket. It was
six in the morning when I waked. On rising and maky room leading into the entry standing aiar of hy room leading into the entry standing ajar;
the was on the inside. I remembered locking it on the inside just after your departure."
"All in good time. I passed into the bedroom and found Alice, and the baby, and little Dick,
aslecp. Both the windows of my room were open, aslecp. Both the windows of my room were open,
as I had left them, for the night was warm."

After a careful survey I concluded that some person must have come in by the front window, as room being also secured, and the key in the lock, "I grasped the handles, and found the box
heavy, weighing not less than fifty pounds. Thinking, from the weight, that it might contain specie,
I quickly closed and locked the door of my room, and made a careful exat "The initials, S. P. L., puzzled me. They were leen cut tby any European or American artisan.
These letters secmed to authorize and invite an examination of the contents. With a file I began cut-
ting the brass straps, and soon removed them. ting the brass straps, and soon removed them.
Under these were largo screws, which turned easily. It was now only necessary to lift the cover,
when the idea offered itself that this might be a
torpedo, or infernal machine, placed there with a torpelo, or infernal machine, placed there with a
design apon my life. Not to be outwitted by such gradually sswed away the wood, in pieces about an inch s suare. Within, I found a lining of oak-
and
un, saturated with tar, which enveloped a second un, saturated with tar, which enveloped a second had the other. In this second casket I found four lars of gold, weighing each some twelve or four-
teen pounds, and, in a small leather bag, stuffed into a corner, twenty large diamonds, each of which
could not be worth less than five hundred dollars, and two of them three times that sum.
"I searched carefully for some interior marks
of ownership. There were none. "I am by nature, as yon know, cautious, slow,
and unexcitable, but the handling of ingots and diamonds roused a fever of cupidity in my blood, and, for the tipe, I graspel them as if they were
my own. Conscience did not awaken. I made a my own. Conscience did not awaken, I made a
fire upon the hearth and burned every fragment of the casket. The handles and brass hoops were
not so easily disposed of. After some reflection, I went up to the scuttle, and getting down upon the
roof, threw the pieces of brass, one by one, into an roof, threw the pieces of brass, one by one, into an
open lot behind the house-among bricks and rub-
"The next step was to discover a secure hiding-
place for the treasure. Trunks, closets, the ceiling, the spaces under the floor, and a multitude of ordinary places of concealment, successively oc-
curred to my thoughts, and were rejected. "At length, after an hour of painful and agitating, if the real owner of this treasure were to pro-
er, sent himself, and make good his claim, or wheth-
er, if I had reason to believe that, by dint of ader, if I had reason to believe that, by dint of ad-
vertising and inquiry, he could be discovered, I rould confess to its possession?
hacular, was, indeed, 'Liston, are you a thief?' "I was indignant, and felt insulted by the sug-
gestion. gestion.
"'In that case,' continued Conscience, 'will
you be good enough, Mr. Liston, to give your reayou be good enough, Mr. Liston, to give your rea-
sons for burning and otherwise hiding and destroy-
ing the pieces of the casket? Nay, more. What irretext had you for opening the box at all?' "I answered, briskly, 'that my initials on the had no intention of appropriating the treasure and thould, that very maoruing, make a special deposit the expenses of advertising.'
my answers ; and not to break well satisfied with exacting and inflexible, I took one of the smallest diamonds to a jeweler, sold it for three hundred
dollars, made a deposit of my treasure and the money, and inserted a standing advertisement in
FocND, IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF D-
of theet correr of Avenue - earily on the morning
of
dollarss in gold, and other valuabies. The treasure is in
the keeping of s hank, end will be reatored to the owner,
or agent, after matisfactory identification and clivges

"Within a week after the publication of the notice I had received three hundred and thirty let-
ters, each giving a different description of imaginary box or casket. It was, of course, my duty to read each one of these letters. Some of
them were written in cramped, illegille hands others in the bold, practiced style of clerks' writing;
"I soon became weary and dixgusted with the perpetual reading of fraudulent epistles ; and to rid myself of as many as possible, added a few lines
to the advertisement, as followw : "I N.B. - The advertiser will pay no attention to com-
munications which fail of a full and accurate identifica-
ion of the box and its contents.
"Fire months and seven days after the publicashop, I found a well-dressed, rather handsome oung man, with shining black hair, and muttonmy rooms. He was engaged in lively conversation with Alice, to whom (if you choose to believe
it) I had not communicated the story of the box. it) I had not communicated the story of the box.
Alice, you lnow, is painfully conscientious, and if had made a confession of my first weakness, sh tell all or nothing
" The stranger inquired, with a smile, if I was the party advertising a box of treasure, and at the
same moment handed me a card with the initials S. P. L. written on the border in pencil, and the name, 'J. R. Langdon, Cincinnati,' printed in the " $\boldsymbol{A}$ thrill of disappointment shot through the marrow of my bones. I had communicated the
initials to no person living. The man before had initials to no person living. The man before had
made one step toward the identification of the property ly his knowledge of them. I regarded him think or feel, but what we do and say, that is of moment. With a desperate effort I gulped down my disappointment, and from that instant the thievof my heart. Alice had fortunately not understood the question, as the stranger spoke to me in an undertone, I re-
quested him to walk out. We crossed the street to a small restaurant, and retired into a private
room. ${ }^{\text {'Now, Sir, }}$, said I, cheerfully, 'let us have "The stranger seated himself, and called for liquor and cigars; but as 1 neither drank nor used
tobacco, this point of sympathy was interrupted. He seemed disappointed.
have been advertising since June, is not my property. I am sent by the owner to know what por-
tion of the whole you will consider yours. " "Are you prepared to identify?"
" Certainly: it was a box of ebony bound with brass; weighed perhaps fifty pounds; the initials
S. P. L. on one end; brass handles; size about size about 'And the contents?'

Unfortunately, I can give you no information on that point. The true owner of the box and all
that it contains is Madam Danton, a widow lady that it contains is Madam Danton, a widow lady
in Flatbush. As a friend of Madam Danton, I have visited you in the hope of recovering the prop"'I I shall certainly restore to Madam Danton whatever of hers may be in my keeping. She bas
then only of late seen my advertisement ?, "'About a month ago her attention was first drawn to it, by the merest accident; and even then
she would not have known that the affair concerned herself so nearly, had it not been for a letter which she had just received from a relative in Batavia. The letter,' continued the stranger, 'came by the
way of Amsterdam.' So saying he produced a seawayy of Amsterdam. So saying he prodiced a seaand the name of a Dutch merchant-ship, the Shonerooc, Batavia, in writing. The envelope was a
strong paper of foreign make. As I could not read French, and the letter was in that language, he volunteered a translation. The purport of this com-
munication, so interesting to my self and the Widow Danton, was as follows:
or an adventuronsque, a native of Marseilles, aftand finally ship-owner and muccarer in the Indian archipelago, had at length settled, in his old age, at Batavia, master of a considerable fortune. Thinking that his younger sister, Louise Lavernaque,
married to a Danton, and soon after a widow in Amsterdam, might not utterly have forgotten him, he resolved to send her, by the hand of a friend, a
small portion of his wealth, A buccanear by pro small portion of his wealth. A buccaneer by pro-
fession, this worthy brother had acquired a better insight than most men into human nature ; and, on the strength of his knowledge, had intrusted the treasure, hidden in a box of ebony bound with brass,
to the care of an American sailor-who wished to return home-to be delivered to the Widow Danton learned that Mar arrival, America, and was living in New York. He sailed immediately for the United States, arrived safely in New York with his charge, but failed in discovering the fesfence of and anxious inquiry this man had put a letter into the post-office directed to the person he was in search of, inclosing also the letter of Lavernaque. Why he had not done this sooner was unexplainea.
"After reading and explaining the letter of Lasailor, a rude epistle, convering information to the above effect, and signed 'John Smith.'
"'And now,' said the courteous Mr. Langdon,
the youthful friend of Madam Danton, ' will you be kind enough to state the expenses which you have incurred, and the share of the contents of the
box which you consider yours. Madam Danton,
fourth poor, is hiberal, and will gladly sacrifice a
fourth to recover
"I was silent.
tinued, 'please lookince you, Mr. Liston,' he continued, please look over this police report. The
date of the paper, you will perceive, is June 14.
The date of yrur findin the per The date of your finding the property is June 10."
"I took the paper from him and read as follows:

Took the paper from him and read as follows
 the northeast corner of Avenue - and D-8trect.
A policeman maw tro rufians attack nad knock down the
minn, who was carrying some leavy oljject, apparently a man, who was carrying some beavy object, apparently
box or mall valise, upon his thoulder. The policeman
gave the alarm, but the villaina made their evape, one of them carrying the box or valite. The sailor was taken
to the atation-louee dangerously wounded with a slung to the atation-house dangerously wounded with a slung
siot Ho was unable to oppeakk and died before morning.
Oa his periou were found a long Malay krecse, a jack.
 nume John Smith was written on the invide of his tarpau-
In. No person has come forward as yet to identify the
"I returned the paper to Mr. Langdon with a
feeling of certainty that this Madam Danton was
in truth the owner of the property. I was diss
in truth the owner of the property. I was diss-
grecably affected by his proposition to give me a grecably affected by his proposition to give me a
quarter of the treasure, and frankly told him that I should restore the whole, excepting the expenses I should restore the whole, excepting the expenses
and a sufficient sum to pay for the loss of time and trouble-which was considerable.
"'Would you then be satisfied,' he said, 'with a thousand dollars!
"I replied that that sum would be considered by
me as liverl, then,
" 'Well
deliver the property and the business is concluded. Will you do so to-night?'
"'To Madam Danton,' said I, ' with pleasure I
will give an order.'.
will give an order.
is at Flatbush; but here I have her order for the box and its contents.'
"'You forget that it is in bank, and can not be
delivered to-night.' "'True; I will call early.
rou require a personal identification at the Will
bank?'
" $A$ slight change, like a summer cloud, passed
over the face of Mr. Langdon.
"'I am a stranger in New Yort,' said he, 'I "'I am a atranger in New York,' said he,
think you had better withdraw the deposit yourself, and deliver it to me at your house, say at "'Very well, as you please.' An
hands and parted with much civility.
"Now, thought I, it is proper to open this mat ter to Alice. She had made tea and waited for
"After a time she perceived that I was preocenpied and anxious. I began at the beginning, and
developed the affair in its details. She was excited and agitated. I wished to have her opinion of Mr. Langdon, - She believed him to be an impostor.
"'I Impossible ; his proofs are complete and satisactory. Why do you distrust him ?'
" ${ }^{\text {He is so plausible }-s o \text { polite and insinuating. }}$
He played with the children-and made himself rastly agreeable-I dislike his-his-whiskers.' "I could not forbear laughing. 'Come,' maid I Alice, that is unfair. This Langdon is a handsome man, and he naturaly wisper
to a handsome woman like yourself.'
" ' Don't joke with me, Liston; I feel certain that Langdon is an impostor.
"'Shall I consult W $\qquad$

## Yes ; do." I thought you hated him ?"

"'Well, no; W- dis a gentleman, andshrewd;
I hate his disagreeable puns and jokes, but I like you are. You are too trustrul by balf.

I will go and see $W$ d to-night.
He came home worn and irritated; but one ny ex
plaining the nature of the business, he became
deeply interested, and gave it immediate atten-
cion. After a searching and minute examination, which lasted two hours, he let me go, promising to hour when Langdon was to receive the order for Madam Danton.
"The next day I remained at home. W -a came in at eleven o'clock, and we again talked
over the business. At twelve precisely Langdon made his appearance. I introduced $W-\mathrm{d}$ to him as my legal adviser. Langdon shook hands
with him, and W-Cd immediately opened the "'MMr. Langdon,' anid he, 'will you be kind enough to explain to me by what means you "carned the name and residence or Mr. Liston?" view would be necessary, I placed myself at the box-office, and waited until Mr. Liston called for ouse, and inquired his name at the store opposite. sailor, did not write sooner to Mohn Smith, th sailor, did not write sooner to Madam Danton. you can see by his letter that writhg was a labor to him. He put it off to the last moment."

## "'Will you let me see Lavernaque's letter, Mr.

"Langdon gave the letter. W-d, I knew, was rench
He took the letter to the window and read it which, I thought, Langdon gave him unwillingly Them up and inspection of the two, he folded them up and put them in his breast pocket. 'Of
course, Mr. Langdon, you will have no objection to course, Mr. Langdon, you wil have no objection to
my retaining these letters?' Madam Danton, but she will receive in exchange through me, the property in question."
"' H 'm. Strange that Lavernaque have named the amount of treasure contained in
me go for Madain Langlon, 'you had better lef property to her. 1 presume it is in this house, an "ugreed, Mr. Liston? further investigations into the clainos of Madam Danton. I have a friend living in Batavia; I mill "Mr. Langdon became uneasy. He rose and asked for the letters.
"W/ bre smiled, and slook lis heall. I.nug.
don's brow grew dark and threatenine.
"'Sir,' said ho to W W A, 'it is net the net of coldyy 'I believe them to be forgeries,'replical W. coldly; 'and I shall not give them up until they
have been examined by some person skilled in handwritings. They are safe with me, sir , apd
shall be returned to you as soon as they are pronounced genuine. The lhandwritings of loth appear to me to "Whilo W-d was speaking, Langdon, who sat near the door, took up his hat, and es
quietly and quickly he seemed to vanish.
"WV lesome to prove,' said 'It would have taking out the lettern. us that labor. Amories; but the fellow has saved have defied us to the proof.'
"'His description of the casket,' said I, ' Was accurate. By what means did he arrive at it ?' the person or persons who left it in your room. This morning I looked over a file of newapurpers,
and found the police report of June 14: I tien applied at the station-bouse for additional facts. There have been no inquiries for the murdered sea-
man. The report I found to be substantially correct.' It seems to me,' said I, 'that we have Liun. dered in allowing Langdon to escape.'
"W-d was annoyed br the sugention, and hurried off to the police office; but it w. An late.
The presumptive forger had either dis. The presumptive forger had either disy him-
self too effectually for recognition, or hol lef the "In April of the succeeding year I moved into a small cottage in the suburbs of South Brooklyn, My business increased, and became profitable. 1
built a large work-shop, and employed several journeyman. I felt sure that the owner of the creasure would by-and-by appear and establish his claim. lieve that the initials S. P. L. were not intended for my own name. She dreamed continually atont
the treasure; and in those visions the handsome the treasure; and in those visions the handsome
swindler always made his appearance, which led me to suspect that his personal attractions had made willing to acknowledge.
one in coltage which we occupied was the lust one in a row of cight, built alike, each with a gar-
deu in front. The cottage next to ours was inhalited by a respectable, quiet old lady and her son, a dark, taciturn man, apparently about forty years of age The old lady soon seraped acquaintance with Alia be mutually pleased with each other. Mrs. Max-well-that was the name of our neighbor-complained bitterly of the business by which her son, a journeyman printer, employed on a daily paper,
he was absent every night until two o oclock, and eometimes until daylight. In the day time he remained in the house, smoking and drinking becr. and reading flash novels. The old lady compared
his life to that of his father, the Rev. Dr. Maxwell, for whose memory she professed a degree of respect bordering on adoration. Old Mrs. Max-
well was popular in the neighborhood, and reputed charitable; but, for my part, I conceived a thorough detestation for her and her son-the one as a
mischievous go-between, and the other as a sullen
"I had rented this cottage for a year, and, notwithstanding the aversion 1 felt for our neighbors, rooms were divided from Mrs. Maxwell's hy a mere partition of boards, and we found the snoring, hicthoroughly unpleasant, we were forced to leave that part of the bouse unoccupied, and confined ourselves to the first floor and basement
New York, I caught a crossing the South Ferry to ed familiar. The owner of the face aroided mebut I followed and cornered him ; and in spite of the red hair and sandy whiskers, no longer shintelligent and polite Mr. Langdon, the friend of the


Not at all; I have a good memory for faces. Now, Mr. Langdon, since wo are happily met, you will find it necessary to go with me to the station-
house, and from thence you will he taken to a place of greater security. Not a word; I need your services, Mr. Langdon. The less
the less you make for yourself,
"I put Langdon in charge of an officer at the landing, and rode ep to W. d's. The same night we.
paid the friend of Madam Danton a visit in his cell. The oflicers of the law recognized him as a notori ous swindler, commonly known as Faro Bill. "Faro Bill was very liberal of his promises, and
greed to tell all he knew if we would give him his liberty, and forbear to appear against him. He then stated that he leff the city the night after hiog was himself one of the two men who had attackel the sailor on the corner of Avenue -and D--
Street ; that he and his comrado ran down a lind alley with the box, which they found very heavy,
and impoesible to open without a fle and serewand impossible to open without a fle and serew-
driver. While in this hiding-place they both nopolice wore asill in pursuit they dared not come out,
but climbed over a high spiked-fence into the yard
of the houss in which I was living and of which of the house in which I was living, and of which
the lower floor and basement were unoceupied. They enterod the basement by a window, taking with them the precious casket, which they felt sure
must contain specie, from its weight, and from the must containo specie, from ito weight,
fact of its being carried by a seaman.
fact of its being carried by a seaman.
"At this point of his narrative Paro Bill intro"At this point of his narrative Fraro Bilvintroof the same character, in which his companion,
Black Jack, had len him at a critical moment and made off with the booty. This experience made him distrustful, and he did not quit his hold upon tho cathet, notwithstaning its weight, which dis. ing and consulting together in darkness and secu-rity, they heard the ory of an infant, and concluded
that the third story must bo occupiec. As the that the third story must be oocupied. As the
neighborhood was thinly inhabited and many robneighlorhood was thinly inhabited and many rob-
berics had been committed there with impunity in open day, Black Jack proposed that they should oppan day, biack Jack proposed that they shoul to
finish the night with a burgiarios expedition to the rooms above, leaving the casket, meannulhile,
tine the tasement. Faro Bill was averse to the prop inc tre basement. Faro Bill was averse to the prop.
osition, but finally yielded, with the understanding that he was to continue his grasp upon the handl of the casket.
" This bein
In cuse they wore obliged to make a sudden exit, hiey took off their shoes, came up the basement tairs, opened and left the front door ajar; ascendItrough the key-hole of my room, where they saw In. a.secp with a book lying before me and the can-
il: burninis by the bedside. 1. 6 burning by the bedside.
"Faro Bill put the casket upon the floor and sat
Iown upon it at the head of the stairs, while his lowa upon it, at the head of the atairs, while his
 whether I had been wakened ty the noise, which, though slight, was inevitable. The door was then opped oy the elier robber, anacthe two entered too
gether. Eseeing nothing of value in the apartment, they concluded that, as the vest of the sleeper was nowhere visible in the room, it must be under the it money. It was necessary to raise the pillow; in Faro Bill first put out the light to avoid recegnition h ease of my awakening, and to ease his left hand, whisico was weakened and sore with the galling gan-
clic of the heavy casket, he raised the latter and luced it upon the table. $\Delta$ ray from the moon ave light enough for the purpose they had in view.
They then moved tho table carefully away about treo feet from the bed, Faro Bill standing at the led's head facing the entrance of the room in which
Alice was asleep with the children. This entrance was through a deep closet or bedroom, both the "He which were open.
ing his eyes after they had moved the table, he saw a white apparition coming toward him through this lassage; that no sound proceeced from it; and that
the eyes were open like the eyes of a corpse. He ed, horror-s. nor of the two cease running until they were far ful occurrence.
The narrative of Faro Bill accounted for the presence of the casket in my room, but we were
still to seek as to to
right ownershit. $W$. fros-quiestioned him in regard to the assault upon farther particulars, but the promise of money, and
the application of a few lively threats, lrought him the application of a few lively threats, , , lrought him
to a letter sense of his own interest. He admitted that Black Jack had found time to plunge his hand out a large wallet. That he thought no omore of the matter. Thought there might have been money
and papers in the wallet, but hai secretly resolved to appropriste the ebony box for his own share, and
let Jack take his chance with the wallet. Had in on the ferry-boat ; thought he might find him, and would undertake the search if we made it an "After some reflection I offered one hundred
dullars for the discovery of Black Jack, and nine lundred more to be pridi in case the two together liundref more to be paik in case the two together
could produce the owner of the casket, or furnish
pipers that should lead to a disconery. W W papers that should lead to a discovery. $\mathrm{W} \longrightarrow \mathrm{d}$
approved of the offer, and Faro Bill, after being set at liberty and farnished with a little mones, returned home that night conirmed in my confi-
dence of finding, at no distant day, the real owner dience of finding
[To be cosoldded is ofa xext xouber]
MY SISTER.







## Higrollant

husband-henting.
I kxow that if women wish to escape the stigma of husband-seeking, they must act and look like
marble or clay-cold, expressionless, bloodless for every appearance of feeling, of joy, sorrow friendliness, antipathy, admiration, disgust, aro
alike construed by the world into the attempt to alike construed by the world into the attempt to
hook a husband. Never mind! well-meaning wo men have their own consciences to comfort them after all. Do not, therefore, be too much afraid of showing yourself as you are-affectionate and good-hearted-do not too harshly repress sentiments and feelings excellent in themselves, because you ting them come out to may fancy thal you are let demn yourself tol ive only by halves, because if you showed too much initation, some pragmatical thing in breeches might take it into his pate to imagine
that you designed to dedicate your life to his inan-ity.-Jane Eyre.

## observation.

THE habit of observation is one of the most val uable in life-its worth can never be too highly es-
timated, and it is one that can easily be culcivated. Never do any thing without olserving that all you having your eyes and ears open, and always try and remember what you see and hear. By this means you will acquire more knowledge than cau
ever be learned from books, as you will find the in formation in exactly the form you are capable of receiving it. Read books and newspapers, but,
above all, acquire observing habits, for they will be always with you, and ever ready to store your mind with the truths of nature.
breaking a looking-glass
To break a looking-glass is accounted a very unis literally true, Should it be a valuable one this similar superstitions. Mirrors were formerly used by magicians in their diabolical operations; and looking-glass ; hence, it should seem, has been de rived the present popular notion. The breaking of a looking-glass betokens that its owner will lose
his best friend. (See the Greek Scholia on the his best friend. (See the Greek Scholia on the
Clouds of Aristophanes.) Potter, in his Antiquities of Greece, says-"When divination by water was performed with a looking-glass it was called Catoptromancy;" sometimes they dipped a look-
ing-glass into ihe water, when they desired to know ing-glass into the water, when they desired to know
what was to become of a sick person; for, as he what was to become of a sick person; for, as he
looked well or ill in the glass, accordingly they presumed of his future condition. Sometimes glasses were used without water. Grose tells us ity in the family-commonly the master." Bonaparte's (Napoleon I.) superstition upon this point
is offen recorded. "During one of his campaigns in Italy," says M. de Constant, "ho broke the glass over Josephine's portrait. He never rested
till the return of the courier he forthwith dispatched to assure himself of her safety, so strong was the
impression of her death upon his mind." ortrait of cortes.
Mr. Helps, in his "Spanish Conquest," writes : One who knew him well, and whose descriptions imals for sale, thus depicts Cortes: 'He was of good make and stature-well proportioned and stal-
wart. The color of his face inclined to pallor, and wart. The color of his face inclined to pallor, and
his countenance was not very joyful. His eyes, when he looked at you, had an amiable expression;
otherwise, a haughty one. His beard was dark and thin, and so was his hair. His chest was deep, and his shoulders finely formed. He was
slender, with very little stomach; somewhat bowlegged, with well turned thighs and ankles. Ife was a good horseman, and dexterous in the use of
all arms, as well on foot as on horseback; and, all arms, as well on foot as on horseback; and,
nbove all, he had heart and soul, which are what is most to the purpose. When very angry, there
was a vein which swelled in his forchead, and another in his throat; but, however enragod, his words were mild and decorous. He was remarkamuch in fine silks and velvets, or gorgeous ornaments. His present grandeur of estate sat upon
him with the easiness of a well-fitting rote that him with the easiness of a well-fitting robe that
had long been worn, and he presented in no way had long been worn, and he presented in no way
the appearance of a new-made man. He seemed rather to have come to some high fort
had been awaiting him from his birth."

Ger married! Marry, let the risk be what it may; it gives dignity to your profession, inspires
confidence, and commands respect. With a wife the lawyer is more trusty, the doctor more esteemed, the mechanic throws the hammer with increased
power, and shoves the plane with a more dexterous hand; the merchant gets a better credit-in short, a man without a wife is no man at all! She nurses while sick, she watches for him in health. Gentlemen, get a wife-a pretty one, if you like them best; a good one, when she is to be found;
and a rich one, if you can get her pretty and good.
catalogue of martyrdoms.
"Tuere is not a town in Piedmont," said a
Vaudois Barba, in his Memoirs, "in which some of our brethren have not been put to death." Jordan Tertian was burned alive at Suza; Hyppolyte Roussier was burned at Turin; Villermin Ambroise was
hanged on the Col de Méane; Ugon Chiampas, of Fenestrelle, was taken at Suza, and conducted to into a basin, without his sufferings being terminated even by this frightful torture. Peter Geymonat, of Bobi, died at Lucerna, with a living eat in the interior of his body. Mary Romaine was
buried alive at Roche-Plate; Madeleine Fontane buried alive at Roche-Plate; Madeleine Fontane
suffered the same fate at St. John; Michel Gonet, alive at Sarcena. Susanna Michelin, at the same
place, was left in a dying state upon the snow.
Bartholomew Frache, having been hacked with sabres, had his wounds filled with quicklime, and expired in this manner at Fenil. Daniel Michelin had his tongue torn out at Bobi, for having praised
God. James Baridon, died, covered with brimGod. James Baridon, diey, havered fastened between his fingers, and about his lips, his nostrils, and all parts of his body. Daniel Rével had his mouth filled with gunpowder, which was set on fire, and
the explosion of which tore his head in pieces. The explosion of which tore his head in pieces.
Mary Mounin was taken in the Combe of Liousa; Mary Mounin was taken in the Combe of thoved,
the flush of her cheeks and of her chin was removed, so that the jaws were exposed, and in this way she was left to die. Paul Garnier was slowly mangled at Rora, Thomas Marguet mutilated in an indescribable manner at the Fort of Mirabouc, and Susanna Jaquin cut in pieces at La yours. A number or rages still more dreadful to them than death, flung themselves from a precipice, and perished among
the rocks. Sarah Kostagnol was cleft up through the rocks. Sarah Kostagnol was cleft up through the middle of her body, and was lent in a dying Charlonnier was impaled alive, and borne in this State like a banner, from St. Jean to La Tour. At Paüsane, Daniel Rambaud had his nails torn out, then his fingers were cut off, then his feet and hands were severed by blows of hatchets, and then his arms and legs were separated from his body, upo
each refusal that he made to abjure the Gospel. chiestianity.
A belefefer in Christianity feels astonished that the philosophic infidel should overlook the fact that all the conditions of such areligion as that to which he aspires. Does he abhor the idea of caste, or an inherent superiority of one man over another?
does Christianity. Does he maintain the solidarity oes Christimity. Does he in a social point of view? This is a fundamental principle of Christianity. It has even led to her being reproached with a want of patriotism, as if she merged the love of country in a universal phi-
lanthropy. Does he yearn for the recognition of $\begin{array}{ll}\text { lanthropy. } \\ \text { fraternity? } & \text { Dees he yearn for the recogninon on } \\ \text { The principle was never so enforced }\end{array}$ in any system of philosophy as in the New Testament. Does he claim for all the right to subsist? gether to throw their possessions into a common stock, of which all partook alike? Does he de-ire
that the essential equality of all men should be continually made evident to the senses? Let him go to an assembly of Christians, and see high and from the same table and drinking from the same cup. Does he desire to see the dignity of man vindiated in the image of God; that the breath of man's nostrils is the spirit of God; and that man is a partaker of the Divine nature. It really scems selfvident that Chistianity com nines in sself all that is good, in a social point of view, which
found either in pure deism or pantheism.

## children's temper.

Bad temper is oftener the result of unhappy cirfrequently, however, has a physical cause, and peevish clild often needs dieting more than correcting. Some children are more prone to show
temper than others, and sometimes on account of temper than others, and sometimes on account of
qualities which are valuable in themselves. For qualities which are valuable in themselves. For
instance, a child of active temperament, sensitive feeling, and eager purpose, is more likely to meet with constant jars and rubs than a dull, passive
child; and if he is of an open nature, his inward irchild; and if he is of an open nature, his inward ir-
ritation is immediately shown in bursts of passion. If you repress these ebullitions by scolding and punishment, you only increase the evil by changing passion into sulkiness. A cheerful, good-tempered tone of your own, a sympathy with his trouble,
whenever the trouble has arisen from no ill conWhenever the trouble has arisen from no
duct on bis part, are the best antidotes; but it would be better still to prevent beforehand, as much spoiling children ly making them too happy. Hap-
piness is the atmosphere in which all good affecpiness is the atmosphere in which all goes affecmake the heart-blood circulate healthily and freely ; unhappiness the chilling pressure which produces worst of all, "the mind's green and yellow sickness -ill-temper."
music.
Wrri all his supercilious heartlessmess Horace Walpole wrote some very sensible things. "Had would be to breed them nusicians. Considering I have no ear, nor even a thought for masic, the prefcrence seems odd, and yet it is embraced on frequent reflection. lu short, my aim would be to make them happy: I think it the most profitable
method. It is a resource which will last their lives, unless they grow deaf; it makes them depend upon themselves, not on others; always amuses and soothes, if not consoles; and of all fashionable pleasures it is the cheapest. It is capable of fame,
without the danger of criticism ; and is susceptible of enthusiasm without being priest-ridden."

## digestion

Ir is a principal object of medicine to give strength and tranquillity to the system at large, which must ly promote the well-doing of every local disease. We can not reasonahly expect tranquillity of the
nervous system while there is disorder of the digestive organs. Aswe can perceive no permanent source of strength but from the digestion of our should attend to its quantity, quality, and the periods of taking it, with a view to insure its perodes And ends.
Neiriser men nor women become what they
were intended to be by carpeting their were intended to be by carpeting their progress
with velvet; real strength is tested by difficulties The love of ornament creeps slowly, but aurely,
into the female heart. $A$ girl who twines the lily in her tresses, and looks at herself in the clear
stream, will soon wish that the lily were fadeless, and the stream a mirror. We say, let the young girl seek to adorn her beauty, if she be taught also
to adorn her mind and heart, that she may have to adorn her mind and heart, that she may have
wisdom to direct her love of ornament in due wisdom
eration.
"DIED POOR"
As if any body could die rich, and in that act of dying did not loose the grasp upon title-deed and no jewels, no lands or tenements time. No gold, no jewels, no lands or tenements. And yet men
have been buried who did die rich-died worth a thousand thoughts of beauty, a thousand pleasant memories, and a thousand hopes of glory.

THE END OF THE WORLD FORETOLD. An epidemic terror of the end of the world has remarkable was that which seized Christendom about the middle of the tenth century, when, in France, Germany, and Italy, fanatics preached that
the thousand years prophesied in the the term of the world's duration were acoalypse as pire, and that the Day of Judgment was at hand.
This delusion was discouraged by the Church, it spread rapidly amoung the by the Church, but the Last Judgment was expected to be at Jerusa lem, where, in the year 1000 , a host of pilgrims, coming of the Lord.

GUNPOWDER NOT EXPLOSIVE
Gexeral Piobert, of the French Artillery, and by which the explosion of gunpowder in magazincs may be prevented. It consists simply of mixing
the gunpowder with coal dust. When the gunthe gunpowder with coal dust. When the gunpift it; the coal dust falls through the sieve, and the gunpowder resumes its origiual qualities. The complete success. A magazine filed with gunpowder so mixed was set on fire. "No exployion
took place," says the Monitcur de $l$. Arme." "The such as pieh or the fire was extinguishe with common pumps."
an mprerlal gold-digGer
Lumps of fifteen pounds' weight are unques
ionably worth digging for, and perhaps this in duced the Emperor to excavate for gold this in of the mine with his own hands. After digging
and delving for somewhat more than an hour, hii and delving for somewhat more than an hour, his
Imperial Majesty's arms intimated that wielding mperial Majesty's arms intimated that wielding rious than holding the sceptre, He gave ing thrown up a quantity of sand from which some inued the excarnmal grains. $A$ workman conbelow where his Majesty left off digging found a ump weighing twenty-four pounds (sixty-eight olotniks). To commemorate the event, and point at exact spot on which his Imperial Majesty rected.-Atkinson's Oriental and Western Siberia.

## The first metican newspaper

 In 1638 the Rev. John Glover, an English dis$y$ of Cambridge an assortment of type. The $A \mathrm{~m}$ terdam merchants, through charity and a hope of a press, and subscriptions did the rest. The first printer was a John Green, whose descendants have Tuck to the press ever since. In 1691 a certain first post-office, but his speculation was very unpostmaster, John Campbell, was obliged to ask for as well as his wish, he was obliged, in self-defenze, to establish the first newspaper. The celebrated divine, Thursday lecture, to which the country people flocked in. This aflluence of newz-seeking persons furnished Campbell with the idea of his novel un-dertaking. As postmaster he received the first dertaking. As postmaster he received the first
European news; and on market-day his house was thronged with visitors, coming with or for their letters. He therefore started the Buston Xeuss-Leter, the first number of which appeared on the 24 th
of A pril, 1704 . For nearly sixteen years it was the only American paper; but in 1719 Andrew
Bradford published the first paper in Penusylvania bradford published the first paper in Pemnsylvania, soon followed, and in the next year a rival to the
soell Boston News-Letter made its appearance in the Boston Gazette. The proprietor of the former expressed his regret for the readers of the new paper, which
he said smelt rather of beer than of the midnight oil. But both were soon to be eclipsed by the appearance of what may be regarded as the first real Aınericsn paper, the New England Courant, founded
by James Franklin, on the 17th of July, 1721 . the belle that answered the knocker. A very decent-looking, respectable man, about thirty-five years of age, who carried on somes small
business in a neighboring town, a widower and a business in a neighboring town, a widower and a
Wesleyan, knocked at my door. He was then a perfect stranger. The man-servant opened it. "I want," said the stranger, "to speak with one of
Mr. -'s female servants." "Which?" "Oh, it does not signify which." The announcement was made in the kitchen. "Im sure I won't yor," said the nurse; and straight she went to the door do," said the stranger; "I am a widower, and I hear a very good character of Mr - 's servants. I want a wife, and you will do very well." "Please
to walk in, Sir," said the nurse. The man was really in earnest. In due time he married the woany reason to repent the choice thus singularly any reason to repent the choice thus singularly
made. She fell into his wayb-had a good voice,
and joined him in many a hymn, thus manifesting their happiness and their thanks, while he was
busy about his work and she rocked the cradle. I represent them as I saw them, and I doubt not their whote life
Eagle's Esays.
origin of kissing the pore's toe Mathew of Westminster says that, formerly, it was usual to kiss the hand of his Holiness; but that, toward the end of the eighth century, a certain lewd woman, in making an offering to the Pope, not only kissed his hand, but also pressed it.
The Pope-his name was Leo-seeing the danger, cut off his hand, and thus escaped the contamination to which it had been exposed. Since that time the precaution has been taken of kissing the Pope's toe instead of his hand; and, lest any one torian assures us that the hand which had been cut off five or six hundred years before still existed in liome, and was indeed a standing miracle, since it was preserved in the Lateran in its original state, free from corruption.-Buclle's History of Civilization.

TIIE DEVIL's DIALECT
Soox after Dr. Porteus, late Bishop of London, Wourt, where his Majesty addressed him in French, which the prelate did not understand; he then spoke to him in Italian; with that language he said the King, "don't you understand the polite languages?" "Oh, my liege," replied the bishop, "the acquisition is not necessary, as the devil is as "the acquisition is not necessary, as the derit is as
much mortiied by a reproof in plain English as any
other dialect."
tie bustling man.
A "mostling mas" is, to a man of business,
what a monkey is to a man. He is the shadow of what a monkey is to a man. He is the shadow of
dispatch, or rather the ccho thereof; for he makdispatch, or rather the ccho thereof; Gor he mak-
eth noise enough for an alarm. The quickness of a true man of business he imitateth excellently well, but neither his silence nor his method; and it is to be noted that he is ever most vehement about matters of no significance. He is always in such
headlong haste to overtake the next minute, that he loseth half the minute in hand; and yet is full of impatience and indignation at other people's slowness, and wasteth more time in reiterating his love of dispatch than would suffice for doing a great deal of business. He never giveth you his quiet atten-
tion with a mind centred on what you are saying but hears you with a restless eye, and a perpetual shifting of posture; and is so eager to show his quickness, that he interrupteth you a dozen times, misunderstands you as often, and ends by making you and himself lose twice as much time as was air ; useth the blotting-paper with a thump, as if he would crush it; foldeth it with a flourish; sealeth it with such eagerness that he burneth his fingers, upsetteth the taper, and, in short, maketh
noise and wind enough for twenty times the busi ness. In his hurry, he is continually mislaying what he wants, and then causeth worse confusion by turning out the whole contents of a drawer or a desk in finding it. If he comes to see you on bus-
iness, he rusheth into the room, throweth down his iness, he rusheth into the room, throweth down his hat and gloves, as if he hat not time to place them his regret that he can give you only two minutes, While you think the two minutes too long. After he is gone, with a slam of the door which goes
through you, he steppeth back three times to menthrough you, he steppeth back three times to men-
tion some things he had forgotten. If you go to see him on business, he placeth you a chair with ostentatious haste-begs you will excuse him while he dispatcheth two or three messages on most ur-
gent business-calls each of them back once or twice to give fresh installments of his defective instructions; and, having at last dismissed them, reretteth, as usual, that he hath only five minutes the distracting number of his engagements.

THE "NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER" Tue families of Gales and Seaton are in their
origin Scotch and English. The first of the Seatons who emigrated to this country was named Henry. He came to Virginia about the close of ty: and from him in a direct line, is descended William Winston Seaton, the present editor. The Gales are of much more recent naturalization. Joseph Gales, the father of the present editor, came to this country in 1793, having first settled in Philadelphia, In England he was the founder business of publisher he joined that of bookseller As had been the case with the first Seaton, he left his native land on account of political troubletransferring his paper and busimess to James Montgomery, the poet, who changed the Register nto the Iris, and who until his death continued a were left behind, as well as to those of them who had emigrated. He had at firat entered the office of the Register as an assistant. On his arrival in Philadelphia, Mr. Gales sought, and at once found, employment as a printer with the leading man
there, Mr. Claypole. While in that position te naugurated the art in this country of reporting ly short-hand the debates of Congress. An opportunity soon offering itself, he became the purchaser of the Independent Gazeteer, which he conducted nd friends The per - making both reputation and friends. The person who purchased his paper rison Smith. Among his friends were the members of Congress from North Carolina. Through their influence he was induced to sell out and remove to Raleigh, where he established the Regiter -the Gazetecr, as we shall soon see, having been the National Intelligencer. To speak of the elder

oserfit cale

Joseph Gales as a man of superior ability, hingh moral rectitute, and a universal favorite with
those who knew him, would be like repeating a thrice-told tale. The closing years of his life were spent in Washington, where his son Joseph and a
daughter were already established; and after devoting himself with zeal to the organization and management of the American Colonization So-
ciety, he went to Raleigh upon a visit, and there ciety, he went to Raleigh upon a visit, and there
died in 1841, in the eightieth year of his age. On the removal of the Government from Philadelphia to Washington, Mr. Harrison Smith followed with his printing-office, and on the 31 st Oc -
tober, 1800 , commenced the pullication there of the tober, 1800, commenced the publication there of the
National Intelligencer and Washington Advertiser as a tri-weekly journal. By him alone it was conducted until 1807, when he was joined by Joseph Gales the younger, who had just concluded a residence in Philadelphia in perfecting himself in the practical knowledge of printing. In 1810 Mr .
Smith retired from the business, and Mr, Gales became the sole proprietor of the National Indel/igencer, at which time the second title was dropped. And here we must pause a moment for the purjose
of looking at the antecedents of the newly-fledged editor of this important journal. He was born on ton, near Sheffield, and when his father crossed the
ocean was nearly seren years old. On his remove al to Raleigh, about six years afterward, he was
placed at school, and suliscequently attended the University of North Carolina; and his youth pre figured the coming man. As a boy he is said to have had a fondness for the more sterling authors, and to have been an adept in the art of elocution. scquainted with the art of stenography, and it was in compliance with the wishes of his father that he removed to Washington; and though at first connected with Mr. Smith as an assistant, he very
soon became his partner, and so continued until soon becam
left alone.
In assuming the undivided charge of his inum the young editor thought it becoming to pet forth one principle, which has invariably been the guide of his public life. "It is the dearest right," saic he to his readers, "and ought to be cherished a the proudest prerogative of a freeman, to be guided This right it is my firm purpose to maintain, and to preserve inviolate the independence of the print now committed into my hands." In 1813 Mr.
Gales married Juliana, daughter of Theodorick Gales married Juliana, daughter of Theodorick
Lee, Esq., of Virginia, and niece of General HenLee, Esq., of Virginia, and niece of General Hen-
ry Lee, of the Revolution. In Octoher, 1812 pro posing to himself the change of his paper into a

daily one, Mr. Gales invited Mr. Seaton, who had
by this time become his by chis time become his brother-in-law, to come and join him. The partnership was formed in Oc-
tober, 1812 , and the change made in January, 1813 . The youthful intimacy which had existed betwcen the twain in Raleigh at once matured into that friendship which has kept them together to the present time.
Here must
Here must we pause again for the purpose of
bringing down the story of William Seaton fo the period of the family as well as busineas alliance. He was born in King William County, Virginia, on the 11th January, 1785. At the old family mansion he passed his childhool, and there, too, he
trod the first steps of learning, under the trod the first steps of learning, under the guidanee
of a domestic tutor. He also went through a of a domestic tutor. He also went through a
course of training at what was then the fanions academy of Ogilvie, a Scotchman of family, afterward Farl of Findlator, who had the honor of teaching such men as Winfield Scott, William C. Preston, and B. Watkins Leigh. At the ago of
eighteen Mr. Senton entered earneatly upon tho eighteen Mr. Seaton entered earnestly upon the
duties of life; and, being a ready writer, he very soon became a politician. He first became assist-ant-editor of one of the Richmond papers. From Richmond he went to Peteraburg, and took charge of the Republicas during a long absence of its pro-
prictor, Mr. Thomas Field. His next ad ance was prictor, Mr. Thomas Field. His next ad ance was
to the proprietorship and editorship of the North Caroliman deurwal, published at IIalifax, the former eayital of the State. Though its politics hud previously been of the Feleral school, he promptly took sides with the Republican party, in which he
had been raited, and to which he alvays belonged and when, on account of ill health, contracted the sickly shores of the Ronnoke, he sold the journal, it had become in his hands twice as valuable a property as when he purchased it, and obtained that additional price. His next move was to Raleigh, where, in accordance with a previous ar-
rangement, he joined himself to the Regiter of Mr. Gales, Sen., and subsequently, in 1809, married the daughter of Mr. Gales, and sister of his future business partner, by whose invitation he came to Washington in 1812. From this point the stories of Gales and Seaton become united, and, with rare concord,
merge into one. They have never had a difference of opinion on political questions, and never a jur or misunderstanding of any sort, but have, during forty-five years, lived in the harmony of brothers. They have never kuown a division of interests; whatever he chooe; and for thirty years past there has never been a settlement of accounts between them. To sketch the career of the National /ntelligeneer through all the ramifications of our political history for the last fifty years does not come mains to le said here will be of a personal charnc ter. The lives of Gales and Seaton since they bee came mature and settied, have presented few events not common to all men; little of vicissilude, beyond that of pockets now full and now empty; nothing but a steady performance of duty, an exer-
tion when necessary of high ability, and the accumulation, through these, of a deeply-fil astecm among all the best and wisest of the land. Tempering the heats of party strife, renationalizing ant question of the day a mass of sound information, the venerable editors have been all the while a power and a safety in the land-no matter who Intelligencer, its fairness and courtesy, have been invariable; nor leas so its ouservance of that decotute the yery Fute the very grace of all public life.
o the year 1820 , Gales and Seaton were the exclusive reporters as well as editors of their journal oue of them devoting himself to the Senate, and the ther to the House of representatives. Generally special occasions, however, giving the speeches en tire. In those days there were no other reporters of the debates, and these gentlemen had seats of honor assigned to them in each House, and over he snan-box, in a quiet and camiliar way, the topthe most distinguished members. To the privilege they then enjoyed, but more especially to their 6 gacity and industry, are we now indebted, as country, to their Register of Debates, which, with he Intelligencer, have becoare an important part of all of the most eminent of American statesmen nasy fiscused the affirs of the country, to have they been the direct means of recovering and preservin many of the speeches which are now the acknow diged ornaments of our political literature. That Wey have, as men, given away to the poor money nate spoken kind words enough to fill a library hat their opinions on puhlic matters have been aco licited by Senators, Secretaries, and even Presi dents, opposed to them in politics ; that their home life has been made happy by the infuences of re-
finement and taste ; that their journal has done finement and taste; that their journal has done healthy tone in polite literature and sound prine ples; and that they are universally respected and cloved by those who know them, are all assertion hat none can truthfully deny. If to look bach peace at last, then will the evening of their days ti ill that they could desire ; and their "sillver hairs," the most appropriate crowil of true patriotism,

Will purchac them a good opinion,
Nor have they been without reward-indeed one of the highest rewards in this world-for a kind and activity, to gild their declining years, their accomplished and excellent wives.
With one exception, the National Intelligencer was the first gazette established in Washington, and since iss birth-day there have boen published,
and have passed away into forgetfulness, more than and have passed away into forgetfuines,
one handred journals of different creeds.
the lament of a prize ox.
Alas! a stall-fed beast am I, Weary with fat I grow; To handle well, and please the eye, The connoisseurs my points espy,
At the famous Cattle Show.

For months my wheaten straw was spread, On oil-cake, sweet and prime, Like glutton lord, I freely fed,
Not dreaming I was born and bred To roost, at Cluristmas time.

Bold butcher boys, prepare your knife, Your pole-axe raise on high Think not I cling, like man, to life, I'm sick of fat, and graziers' strifo;
Strike-for I long to die!

One short, sharp pang, and I am gone No soul have I to save! Record my weight of flesh and bone, My offal to the winds be thro
It is not worth a grave!

Place me on porcelain dishes, five As ever potter sold;
Pledge me in cups of rosy wino, You'll deem the ox a thing divine, Like Apis was of old.

## the great master.

Joxs Joussos was the youngest son of an organbuilder in New England. He was a small, quiet | boy, in no way Yemarkable except in his passion |
| :--- |
| for harmonies. So great was his love for musie | that from his most tender yeass he could not listen unmoved to the singing of his sisters as they went

about their homely work, and if the voices happened to be discordant he ran sluddering from the ound. The choir of untutored country singers in chish hervice made thars fall from his eyes upon theirs.
Although Jonas let his tears fall unwittingly the organ-builuer saw them and treasured them in
his heart. When the boy had reachld his eleventh year the family left the country town and cume to live in New York. Here the father determined to let his son learn the organ.
"Renember, Jonass," said he, "I am a poor man, and can ill afford to go into thise expense unless you
do the work tefore you manfully and patiently. five you this profession instead of a trade becaus 1 believe it to be your wish."
Jonas was entirely satisffed, and his slim fingers quiveréd in the anticipation of one day being able to move those mysterious white and black keys to A teacher was selected whose manner of educating was thorough and profound. At the first lesson Jonas became unequivocally assured that the business was a berious one, when, after a third time
striking $G$ instead of G-sharp, the heavy, quick striking G instead of G-sharp, the heavy, quick
T.low of the master's stick hummed and stung across his hands as they hovered over the organ-kers. Poor fingers! they could work no more that dayhey were stiffened and red. He wept so profusely hat he was requested to retire and to return again in two days.
Aniended way home he sobbed, and held his hands "Ah! you old ruffian!" moliloquized the tearful pupil, "won't my father give it to you for this?
Won't ne thrash your bones, old Bluebeard?" He found his father in the workshop. "Well," cried the organ-builder, "how lesson ?", Ho saw there had been trouble went the Jonas with fresh tears showed his chafed inger and told the event. The father listened with darkened brow, and when the sad tale was ended he inflicting a thorough corporal punishment, warne him in a terrible voice never again to complain of his master.
Our hero felt for a while that this was almost leyond human endurance, and for several hours he lay upon a pile of shavings plotting vengeance
upon those whom he considered his worst enemies when a sudden thrill shot through him at the sound of rich organ tones. The sound camo from his ather's wareroom. Evidently a master hand was there. Jonas sat up and listened. It was the por-
tion of a prelude by Sebastian Bach, and the marvelous harmonies seemed to spelk, to Jonne nat th voice of a spirit. He rose upon his feet, and his
whole soul trembled with tho wonderflul words it poke to him, though as yet he harilly understood their masaning. He went to the door and gently
ppened it. The back of the high organ stood opposite to him. He did not wish to be observed, and he passed quietly along at the end of the large master? Yes, Jonas recosicized the long curling veard, and even the bston as it lay upon the chair Amidst the glowing chords the boy contrived to days he must again present himself. Could that
terriblo personage be confrovted with an imperfect terrille personage be confrovted with an imperfect scale? The very thought was a shudder. Besides,
Jonas felt an inspiration now. He again burned o be a musician. The revengeful spirit left him A smalio organ had been placed in the little garret whero Jonass alept.. Thitser he repeaired, and commenced the
Tason, and as mased mans adveund no fuult with the nex
that he studied with a zeal, an earnestness quite
nnusaal in in toy, his stern manner relaxed, and unusual in a boy, his stern manner relaxed, and
he dared allow all the warmth of his heart to cheer he dared allow all the
his now beloved pupil
At the end of five months. Jonas met with a great misfortune. His master, after a short and sudden illness, died-which so cut him down that the or-gan-builder feared for his son's health. The boy stoutly refused to work under any other teacher, as-
suring his family that he felt able now to suring his family that he felt able now to go on
alone. Early morning and late evening found the young musician at his organ in the garret. Those who read this biography will scarcely believe how great was his progress. But $I$ state facts. Just after he had entered his twelfth year he happersing about a church in the upper part of the convering a the a rgurist was the leave part a few
city, where the organist was weeks. Jonas listenced.
"He plays in too operatic a stylo to suit the congregation," said one.
"Yes," said the other
"Yes," said the other; "they are not fashionable, and the simpler the playing the better they
are pleased." "Where is the church ?" asked Jonas.
"It is Saint C-'s, in -Street."
Jonas returned to his organ, swelling with a new
and great idea. The following Sunday morning and great idea. The following Sunday morning
he went early to Saint $\mathbf{C}$ S Church. No perhe went early to Saint C -r Church. No per-
son had arrived except the organist, who was arranging music in the lof.. Jonas stepped up the stairway and came round in front where he could see the selections. The organist turned at the in-
trusion trusion.

I heard there want here, Sir ?" anid he
"And do you know of one who wishes to oe-

"Yes, I am an organist"
This simple reply brought a smile to the lips of the questioner. Hile pointed to a pago in the service, and said, "Play that." And giving up his
seat to Jonas, he went to the side to blow the bel lows. Feeling nervous and anxious, Jonas began -at first tremulously, but gaining courage with every chord, he successfully accomplished the task,
while the orgain ic, and from the music to the bellows again, in $\underset{\substack{\text { great surprise, } \\ \text { a lon b brent }}}{ }$
"Well, that is rather remarkable '" said the on ganist. "And you want the vacancy ?"
"Very much," replied Jonas, trembling with pleasure. Then come here this afternoon, just before
church, and I will take you to the minister. He makes all these arrangements."
The boy went home, overflowing with great re-
Aections. He said nothing to his father on the flections. He said nothing to his father on the subject. He dared not trust himself yet. Never
did hours pass so slowly as the two between dinner and church that afternoon. But the good time was the Jonastwas true to his appoithe vestry room, and introduced him as an applicant for the
vacancy,
Tall, white-haired, and benign the minister stood as Jonas told him his desire.
in three weeks., Will that give you time to bc cone acquainted
"Yes, Sir."
"Yes, Sir."
iding Will eonly to hear you play before de eruoon? He will show ourganist's place this aft The proposal was sudden and unexpected, and made Jonas's heart quake; but he fett that all depended on his courage, and he accepted.
He took liis seat before the brave but serious spirit. The tell cenged with the minister entered; and Jonas pressed his slight fingers upon the first chord of the voluntary, which, extemporaneous as it was, may be considered the corner-stone of the grand success of his life.
The music that aftrnoon was simple as the heart from which it flowed. Azain Jonns presented himself before the minister, who received him in a most affectionate manner.
"Keep to this simple style," said he, "and wo have you fixed upon?" "I The minister san down at a table, and taking pen and paper, went on: "You shall receive what wo have always paid- the sum of one hundred and
fifty dollars a year. 1 will draw the agreement. Come, now, and sign your name."
"Your chirography is not equal to your organplaying," continued the minister, smiling, as ho saw the child-like, uneven signature of Jonas John son; " "but one can not expect every thing of such
a littlo fellow. Here, then, is the contract. Take care of it."
Jonas took leave of his friend, and hurried home. When the family of the organ-builder gathered about the hearth-stone that evening, the youngesi "What to the father, and drew forth his contract. Jonas made no answer,
spectacles were adjusted on the respective noses of both parents-waited until they had read the agreement drawn by the minister - waited until his mother had hugged him almost to suffocation, and
until his father had taken two turns across the lloor, and said "He's going to be a great master wife-a great master! God bless him!" And then he could wait no longer, but ran up to his litthe garret, Where he seemed to feel the presence of many "great masters;" and throwing himself upon jor, and hope, and ambition. The organ-builder's prophecy came true. The
world is now indebted to Jonas for some of its best world is now indebted to Jonas for some of its best
church music. As a composer and teacher he is "great." Those who are as fortunate as the writer
of this sketch in having him as teacher to their
ter" in all senses.
The organ-builder is but he insists that having so severely beaten his gifted son, after his first lesson, although Jonas tries to make him besuccess.

THINGS WISE AND OTHERWISE. A Truth For Lawrerz to bTari AT. - The case most Motro vor An AvctionEze-"A eale in sight apThe bankrupt's ill wind that blows no one any good is Motro fos a sub-Ediron-Aut Scisora, aut nullus. Tor-Dansessg ron Lapizs. - From the time consumed
by a young lady in "doing her hair," it is erident that by a young tady in doing her hair,
this the mane part of her dresoing.
 as long as earth worchips conquerors-perhape longer.
To the same man Thomas Caryle has jut completed
another memorial. We woder which is the heavier.
 marry a lody for her money, consider what an encum-
brance you will find your wife, in the event of having
lost or spent all sho was worth. The late Rev. Dr. Choules would have The late Rev. Dr. Chounet would have enjoyed the fol-
Hewing joke at his own expense, as much as any one
He loy
 continuations. The door-keeper of the Lyceum IIall,
half drunk and very Impatient to have the Doctor come to the end of hit lectute one eveneng. exclaimed: ".
never could have believed so short a man would make
so long a lecture. so long a lecture.

 Tor, anclently, new magistrates were crosen and the
old ones discharged by nuffrages numbere lyy bexns."
The Chicago Tribune has the following announcement
in large type at he head of fse econd pagee
ou This or six bushels of oats,
A dying Irishman was asked hy his confessor if he
Was ready to renounce the devil and all his workz "Oh, your hoor," mid Pat, "don't ank me that; Rm going
Into a strange country, and I don't want to make myeel
enemies?
Mrs, Grizzle's husband lately died of cholera. In the
midst of the most acuite bodily pain, after the hand of
 needn"t kick
are dying!
It is a curious fact in the grammar of politics, that
when statemen get into place they ofien beceme olivi-
nis of their antecedents, but aro eeldom forgiful of thee uss of their antecedenta, but aro seldom forgotrul of their
relatives.
 A broken-down merchant, to console himself, got drunk,
 Affictions, when accompanied with grace, alter their Alcohol was first invented and used to stain the cheeks of theohor wastas of Aret invented and used to stain the cheeks
the human face. A man strikes me with a sword, and inflicts a wound. Suppose instead of binding ap the wound 1 am showing
tito every body: ndd after it has been bound up, 1 nm
taking off the bandage continually and examining the lining off the bandage continually and examining the becomes greatly inflamed, and my general health lis mal.
ferially affected; is there a person in the world that would erially affected; is there a person in the world that woull
hot cail me a fool? Now such a fool is he, who, by dwell.

A man ealled upon a lawyer the other day and begar hatate hik case in rather an abrupt manner. "Sir,
have come to you for adrice; $T m$ a humband-in-law , A what $1 "$ spake out the learned counsel. "Hubband


## Underneath the eod low lying, <br> sleepeth one who left, in dying, Sorrow here.

$\mathbf{Y e s}$, they're ever bending $o^{\circ}$ er her,
Eyes that weep:
Forma, that to the cold grave bore her
Vigils keep.
When the esummer moon is ahining
Foft and finir
Friends sho loved in tears are twining
Chaplets there
Rest in peace, thou gentle spirit,
Souls like thine with God inherit
Life and lovel
" So yon had a bed suinincile at your house lases nite, "Oh, yeen Lemuel, dat we hal- it almons sart me into
takin a drink. He wue gis from Callifornien wid heep
of noospapera. He cum ober do Jerecipelus by de Nig.


 dat ehe emelt a rit She nocked to de man's do', but no
answer. Den the broke dodo do doun, and dar laid de man
Fid he boota oh, and in he troat wua a tickin in a bottle

 and putting a cortven in do desiaion, gub it a poke wid
 "Hus dere ennylhing found in de pockets, Sam?"
"How you suppose I Kuow? Do yout tink Td put my hand in to feel? What you mean to sinewater" ${ }^{\text {" }}$ "Oh! nufin-only I neber ceed you habl sich good clowe
on afore, dats oll"
 John Brougham, the celebrated dramatist and wit,
dining at the Ator House one day with a party of friends made eome allusion to the $L a n t e r n$ a a comic paper of
some excellence, and of which he was the principal editor.
 "I never read that paper except when I am drunk ""
"Then by the powers,", replied Brongham, " "you aro a pretty constant reader, I should my !"
This aluonion to poor Reilly's only falling was a wettler
for the "Irish Rebel." A ehild is eager to have any toy he nees, but throws
it away at the sight of another, nd is ie qually eagger to
have that. We are most of us children through life, and have that. Wo are mosto of ure shildren through life, and
ooly change one toy for another from the cradle to the
orave. At a recent memeric lecture, in Exeter, one of the ex-
perimento most
turer. Hagnaliy failed, to the chagrin of the lecturer. Having, an he fancied, meamerized a table and a
man. hand, and by some meme held the two so fifect
ually together that it all depended on his single will ually toget her that it all depended on his single will
whether they thould ever agitin be parted, he placed a
shilling in te
 up that shilling you na
the honest fellow as
his waisto
het pocket.
Judge Paine's fondnens for strong liquor is well known.
He tepped into Dick Conkey
tavern one day when the proceeded to pour out from a depping up to the har, he
white
隹 white eye an even tumbiernil or the clear quin, which
mbibed with astonishing avidity, following it up imme-
diately diately with about half as much more, Af he was walk-
ing out to the piazza, he aid: "I declare that is the lest
 nnee in his favor, but he must neede try another sello on
the landlord's son, a lad of fourteen, by aaking him if he


 any of my wedding-cake when I get married."
"Why not
"Becaune," naswered the the young hopeful, "you didn't The other doy an Irishman applied at the New York
Railway tation, miking the fare to Herlem, how far it
and he received an naswer to each question. In the epace of
a few minutes he returned and repeated the same quea a fer minutes he returned and repeated the same ques-
tion, and was told that he had only just been answered.
"FFith it tis not my inelf that wants to know this time, but
"Mike Porter's "Spirit' has the following:
recklememper dat liddle plack bony I pye
Lar next veek" "
"Yat; vot of him"
"Notingst, only I gits shented burdy pad.
"Yah. You see in de vurst blace he fidh plint mith bote
legs, unt ferry lame mit yon eye. Den ven you gite on
 yesdertay, unt su osooner I IItits straddle his pack he gons.
mence dat vay, shust so mike vakin poam on a poat. steam ; unt ven he gits tone I vas wo mixed up mit efery.
dink, I I vints mineeref zitin arount packarde, mit hil
dail in mine hants vor de pridle."
"Vell, sot you going to do mit him


 anccos, unt looks ike he veel burty shamped mit him,
zelf. Den Idakes him out, hitch him de ritevay, unt he
goos rite of thust to good as anypodys bony." IIandsome fentures alone are incapable


His cup of bilise quite fill, is running
Forthwith hhe hides the paper prize
safe in her booomis
labyrinth of laces;



 numbskul, and part knere, and part fool A Spanith proverb says that the Jews ruin themevelves
at ther paseorerat the Moors at their marriages, and the
Christians at their lawnuita





Two wensels found an egg "Let ns not fight for it,"
sald the elder weatel, "ubt enter into partinership,"



 committee had awarded a prem lumm of a a silver gooblet for
being the econd beat three-year-old Darliam bull calf on
the ground.

 a man to drink for that
Sir, if he sat next you,"
Liston went to Paris in 1829, and was one day notieed
walking in front of the Hotel Meurice, with his tongue
hanging out of his month.
"What ane you doing that for $P^{\prime \prime}$ atked his intimats
"Why "rendied the eeceatric man, "I'm learning your
"Wagguge, and I want to catch the acoent.".

 mend, ", "on maty como
house it an uantiy o one

## financial and commercial.

 Tux forelgg trade of the port for the week compares an
 Decrease ........... \$1,915,510.... \$481,266 Extreme dullnesu pervades every braveh of trade, and spring. of epecie, we ment out last woek tiearly two and half millions; same week last year the expori was only quarter of a million. still, it whot expected that the xclanges are attill in favor of the elty. The news, per Africa, of the deeresse in the rate of incoulted to Bank of Enginad from 10 to 8 per cent. is ess, though fallures and extensions are, it is to bo feared tiar the order of the day.
Giood State stocke are eagerly vory firm and bnoyant. ment; and Bank Stocks, which ruled at 50 per cent. discount at the height of the panic, now command par. In confined to the Wall stroet operatork. The pulihic rarcily appears in the reilroad share market at present, except
to realize. The confidence in this class of securtics Tras os evererely ehaken by the events of fast scason, that
some time must elapse before it esan revive.

Weekly market summary.





 Amore attention, and iucreased in value. Our vavaluble lust year, The receipisiat all the edijphlig porte, to iatest



 Ing dato A year agoint The, Dry Goodt tride manirets
 guote bipirase....The enovements in other commoditice

 ancy teo extrin Gour, per ber berrol...i. Mixed do Extran pouthara, per biriel
 Now Cop Corn,
Re, per bushel
Weterter por
State oate per pubibel.
southern Oonat. per busterel. be.
Heston, morcadiunga, per p.
Country गlew beet per bing

 Seet Mesmat, per brourrd.
Lasrd, per pound......

Micee, pert perop pound.

cuba Moilezerer per gall

oorth irver Hey, per 100

Am. Hemp, undrewed, per American Hoceoced, Wort por poind. $\qquad$
Freighta wero dull and heary. For LIVerpool-Cot
 s.s, per ton. For other ports proportionato rates The
 Fupplied with Beeres, wilich were in modederater request het receipdes. priceses, or or eles of portint variat on oceurred in the
 ing to ar grater de



Of the Forty-fourth Street Market supply of Beeree
lest Wednesday hhere were received from


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 DoLLAN a y yar
Numbers from the commencement of both the MAO








 Toursir (emeinly dispoced). "A Anine morning, Sir!" (Ms sras gires a yrunt a nod, and spits.)
 Mixer. "Did I say it warn't? Do you want to argue, yon beggar ?

progiress of deamestana in fifth adente.
Lady of the Hotsk fo ne: IJ-imported Page. "Now, James, we have a large Diuner-party to-day and I do hope that you will be attentive, and especially that you will take pains with your dress. Jasisg (chho was a stable-boy in his oun country). "Please, m"m, is I to wear my breeches?"
mr. brown furnishes mis thabary.
Browx ( $l$ lqq.). "Let me see. Ill tike twelve feet of them, sortedWhe, rell, and yaller lindings, and two and a quarter feet of them spotted backed wollums to fill up over the door of the Lilerary !"


Boow. "I want a pictur 4 by 5 exactly, as I have jest that space Dearis. "Any particular sulject-Moonlight, Eruption of some of Rears. - Don't caro what sul ject, or who is the Painter, so that it is 4 ly 5 exacily,"
( Sromen is accommiod ditcd.

FINANCE AMONG THE JUVENILES.


First Bootblack, "Siy, Jim, read the Gov'nor's Message ?" Secost Bootmisck. "No; h've youp"



Prudent Capitalist. "See here, Bill! there's
counterfeit five hundred bills about. We mast look out! ${ }^{\text {| }}$


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